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MUZHIKS GET ROYAL PALACE FOR REST HOME

Russian Peasants Recline in Cool Verandas of Great Black Sea Castle

SIX WEEKS' VACATION AND TRANSPORT FREE

Guests to Livadia Are Selected From All Parts of Russia on Quota System

In the course of his tour through remote and lesser-known portions of Russia, the correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR paid a visit to the remarkable palace of Livadia, on the shores of the Black Sea, formerly an imperial residence and now a rest home for peasants drawn from all parts of the country. This unique institution, one of the few examples of welfare work for the muzhik undertaken by the Soviets, is described in the following article. This is the fifth of a series of articles dealing with the tour. Another will appear in due course.

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LIVADIA, Crimea—Unique in Russia, if not in the world, is the white-columned palace of Livadia, formerly a favorite summer residence of the imperial family, and now a magnificent rest home for peasants. High above the waters of the Black Sea, the palace yields to few royal residences in natural beauty of location. And now, in place of the old court life, one finds 300 peasants playing handball and other games in the open spaces about the palace, reading newspapers and books on the broad verandas, lying under the cypress trees or bathing in the sea.

Far beneath the fortunate guests lies the sea, covered every evening with a filmy mist; behind rises the majestic peak of Ai Petri, a high point of the mountain range which struts off the fair south coast from the remainder of the peninsula. Groves of cypress and tropical plants impart a cool fragrance to the atmosphere of the palace grounds. Near by great vineyards sweep down from the hills to the sea.

In the first years after the revolution the palace was preserved as a museum, but the dramatic and propagandist value of settling peasants from all over the country in the former residence of the Tsar appealed to the Soviet authorities.

Emergency Board Starts Hearings on Rail Dispute

Final Step Taken in West Under Act Drafted to Prevent Strikes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—An emergency board, appointed by President Coolidge, the first ever established under the Watson-Parker Act, has begun an investigation of the differences between 55 western railroads and their conductors and trainmen in a test of the efficacy of the final device prescribed by law to defuse or avert a strike. The board has 30 days in which to investigate the facts and make a report to the President.

In its first session here the board listened to statements of E. P. Curtis and A. L. Whitney, president and secretary, respectively, of the Order of Railroad Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and of Kenneth Burgess, representing the western railroads. This dispute if carried to a strike would involve about 75,000 rail employees, it was stated.

Mr. Curtis said the "double-header" rule which has been the principal point of difference—the managers desiring its abolition and offering a 7½ per cent wage advance provided that rule was abrogated, and the employees' representatives rejecting the offer—was one of the most important working arrangements between the roads and the men. Mr. Whitney emphasized his contention that operation of "double-headers" increases the responsibilities and dangers of the crews. He said wages of the trainmen are lower than other classes.

Mr. Burgess said existing wages in the western territory for conductors and trainmen are higher annually, on the average, than in other territories. He emphasized statements that costs of living have declined in recent years and that earnings of western roads declined last year, as reasons for objecting to increasing wages. He also pointed to the loss by the western roads of the freemen's 6½ per cent wage case, and said the roads should not be expected to grant the trainmen and conductors a higher per cent of increase without some equalizing factor.

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Heads National Board of Y. W. C. A.



MRS. ROBERT E. SPEER

Woman's Influence Politics

Y. W. C. A. Includes Politics as Part of Training in Art of "Living Together Happily"

What women have done, are doing, and can do in the field of politics is being told in a series of articles especially written for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR and appearing Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays through Oct. 10 under the above heading.

By JANET MABIE
Youth is pulling at the traces as never before, and is willing to pull a full load. Youth's eagerness contains a more earnest desire than ever to be of service—Herbert Hoover, in his acceptance speech.

The power of the Young Women's Christian Association in matters affecting legislation lies in educating its present and future voters in the fundamentals which enable the people of the world to live happily together, according to Mrs. Robert E. Speer of the association's national board.

Interest and activity in politics with us is altogether incidental, and never an end in itself," she said, "but our educational programs inform the girls about certain issues that affect women and prepare them to have an educated judgment on some large questions. "Our membership represents widely divergent views, and gives a very true 'close-up' of the basic requirements of party government, including that of respect for those who do not agree with us. As an organization we do not make political alliances; nevertheless, we are a social cross-section and there is an obligation upon us to acquaint our members with the principles that affect living together.

"We do not want to be unconcerned about public questions. We want to gain a proper understanding of national and international issues. We want to know the various elements of community life and the reasons that lie behind public events. We believe that if women are to be citizens we should be good citizens, intelligent about the history and conduct of government, well-informed, and responsible. In a democracy, this is an obvious part of Christian training—the 'rendering unto Caesar' invoked in the New Testament.

"It is important also that, close to the end of this first decade of the enfranchisement of women, young women should make a conscientious, definite effort to prepare themselves intelligently to use the vote. We do

The Cathedral Radio Harp
is the latest thing in musical instruments. Although small, its tones resemble those of the organ and can fill an auditorium seating 9000. Its inventor refuses to market this unique instrument, and after he has finished with it, it is to become the property of the Smithsonian Institution. Read about it

TOMORROW
in the
News Section

LINDBERGH WIRES HOOVER HIS SUPPORT

Election of G. O. P. Nominee 'of Supreme Importance to Country,' He Says

WASHINGTON (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh has telegraphed Herbert Hoover that the election of the Republican presidential candidate "is of supreme importance to the country." The Lindbergh message, sent from New York and made public at Republican headquarters here, said: "I have recently flown to St. Louis to register. The more I see of this campaign the more strongly I feel that your election is of supreme importance to the country. Your qualities as a man and what you stand for, regardless of party, make me feel that the problems which will come before our country during the next four years will be best solved under your leadership."

Hoover Describes Aim of G. O. P. to Young Voters

WASHINGTON (AP)—The aim of the Republican Party was described by Herbert Hoover as one which must meet the great national problems with a policy which comes of open-mindedness and human sympathy.

In an address to young men and women voters of New York City who called on him at his headquarters, he said: "The party, to maintain itself in vigor, must be constantly replenished, not alone in members, but in spirit and ideals.

"I cannot rely for its maintenance upon historic achievements, nor upon the long line of distinguished leaders who have left their traditions upon it. It is the traditions of their service, their ideas and policies which must link to the necessities of the present."

Mr. Hoover's address was in response to one by John J. Straton, chairman of the campaign committee of the New York Young Republican Club, who presented the half hundred men and women. "We are going to help you carry New York State, and we salute you as the next President of the United States," Mr. Straton said.

In response to the greeting, Mr. Hoover said: "I am grateful for your coming. I appreciate also your words of encouragement. It is most heartening to have busy men and women like yourselves travel so long a distance to tell me that you are with me in this campaign. It is a heavy responsibility to head a great party in such a battle, and I feel the need of all the help that you so generously offer."

HOOVER DID NOT FIX WHEAT PRICE. WILSON WROTE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Herbert Hoover did not fix the price of wheat, during the World War on authority of President Wilson, according to an announcement issued from the Republican National Committee's western headquarters.

"The best authority on the subject of who fixed the war-time price of wheat is Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, under whom the association was organized," the announcement said. "Here are President Wilson's own words over his own signature, from the closing paragraph of his statement announcing the wheat price."

"Mr. Hoover, at his express wish, has taken no part in the deliberations of the committee on whose recommendation I determined the Government's fair price, nor has he in any way intimated an opinion regarding that price."

Prohibition Fruitage

Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

In Alabama

Birmingham, Ala.

DURING the last 10 years Alabama has enjoyed a greater degree of prosperity than in any preceding decade of its history. There are in this state better industrial conditions, better health and morals, better business, and a vast increase in home building and ownership today than ever before. It is a rare thing nowadays to see a drunken person on the streets of any city or town.

Due to these conditions, the great majority of the citizens of Alabama are strongly in favor of the maintenance and enforcement of the prohibition statutes. The good effects of prohibition may be seen on every hand—in every phase of the lives of the people.

One notable feature is the decrease in juvenile delinquency. Prohibition has also done perhaps more than anything else toward the betterment of the Negro. There is no strife between the races. Crime is less than ever before. Bootleggers and distillers are unquestionably playing a losing trade.

An illustration of the financial betterment of the State since prohibition, may be seen in the increased deposits in the savings department of two of the most important banks. In one of these institutions there was a total deposit during the last wet year of \$1,500,000 in its savings department. Today its savings department has a total of \$7,000,000. Another bank had during the last wet year a total in its savings de-

"Flying Buses" to Push Suburbs Far Out, Says Senator Bingham

'Air Commuting' Will Quadruple Distances, New Head of Aeronautic Association Believes—Tells of Plans for Building World's Biggest Dirigibles

Within the next few years the suburbs of many American cities will be pushed back four times as far as they are at present, said Hiram Bingham, Senator from Connecticut, addressing the Boston chapter of the National Aeronautic Association. "Flying buses," he asserted, "will perform the same office in relocating city suburbs that was first performed by the bicycle and later by the automobile."

Mr. Bingham announced as an important advance in federal activity in aeronautics the building of two great dirigibles, so far as known larger than any similar type of craft now existing or under construction, the formal contracts for which, he said, had just been awarded. His Boston address was his first since his election to the presidency of the national association.

Mr. Bingham recently returned from a study of aviation in Europe and is the author of the Air Commerce Act of 1926. He has held a pilot's license since 1917.

These two great dirigibles, he said, will be built by the Goodyear Company at a cost of approximately \$8,000,000.

Ships to Cost \$8,000,000
(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

LABOR OPPOSES ANGLO-FRENCH UNDERSTANDING

Ramsay MacDonald Declares at Conference Against Any Form of Alliance

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—The British Labor party conference enthusiastically adopted a resolution on world peace and disarmament after an outspoken speech by Ramsay MacDonald, whose leadership appears to be on the wane. The resolution, adopted before the recent period of criticism, was an unqualified condemnation of the foreign policy of the present Government.

After describing the resolutions as an unqualified condemnation of the foreign policy of the present Government, Mr. MacDonald said that nothing had been done at Geneva by the Government except to put obstacles in the way of agreed peace, and that the independence of British diplomacy had been surrendered. He reaffirmed the Labor conviction that disarmament could not be dissociated from arbitration and security, and neither talking about peace nor the outlawing of war would prevent an outbreak of hostilities.

Despite Locarno, the entry of Germany into the League of Nations and the Kellogg pact, disarmament was still discussed, Mr. MacDonald said, on the assumption that war first should be prepared for. "The naval conference broke down, not because America and ourselves were laying our heads together, but because our heads were not together."

Mr. MacDonald said that the signing of the Kellogg pact, speeches were made at Geneva by the British other delegates, assuming that disarmament was an element in the reduction of forces which would leave each country relatively in the same military position as before. This was the underlying fact of the Anglo-French understanding and the action of sending this to America as a contribution to peace and disarmament was a stupid example of diplomacy.

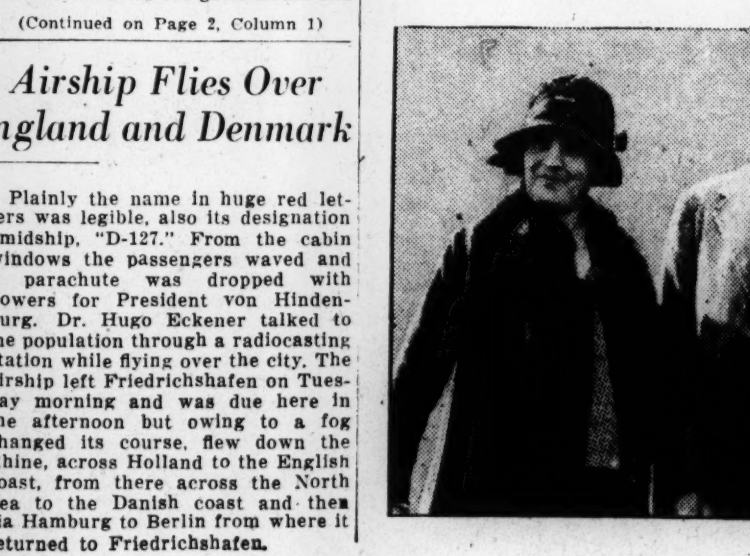
Mr. MacDonald was not sure that all was known about the agreement and he said that the Labor party would demand the fullest publicity. He urged the delegates to compare the records of the period from 1906 to 1914 just published by the Foreign Office with the initiative taken by himself when Foreign Minister, and relate this to the events since 1924. "It is the writing on the wall," he added, "which should serve as a solemn warning."

Mr. MacDonald declared with great emphasis that his utterance was inspired by no enmity to France or any other foreign country. "It is not good for France or for us that we should re-establish any sort of alliance. It is good for us that we should stand shoulder to shoulder with the other nations for the good intent and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Allenby Waves Salute to America

FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT ALLENBY (the "Liberator of Palestine") and Lady Allenby landing in New York, en route to American Legion convention in San Antonio, Tex.



Wide World

Historic Pine Tree Protected in Deed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Pittsfield, Mass.

STANDING alone near the homestead which at one time was the summer home of Oliver Wendell Holmes, is a historic pine tree whose beauty and association have brought it within the circle of legal protection. So greatly is this tree cherished that in the deed which transfers the estate on which it stands occurs the following paragraph: "That the tree known as the Holmes pine, standing by itself in the meadows to the south of the homestead, should be allowed to stand as long as the course of nature permits, and that it shall never be cut down or moved while it remains in a live or healthy condition."

Some idea of the size of the tree may be gained from the fact that the tree is 710 feet long, exceeding the length of an ocean liner. The two United States ships, Mr. Bingham said, will be for the use of the navy, and each will provide room for carrying four airplanes within their hull shells. Completion of the first of the two, he added, should not be expected inside two years.

"One of the biggest drawbacks to this type of ship," Mr. Bingham declared, "has been the matter of housing facilities. Hangars for a large dirigible cost in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000.

"Many types of mooring masts have been found faulty because of the fact that gusts of air often pound the moored ship against the ground. A mooring mast has now been developed in the United States that

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

ENGINEERS SEEK TO CUT WASTE IN WOOD WORKING

Possible Annual Saving of \$143,000,000 Outlined at Convention

Possible annual savings of \$143,000,000 through the reduction of waste in the wood-working industries, with consequent reductions in the price of wood products were outlined at the American Society of Mechanical Engineers convention in Boston.

In a divisional meeting, presided over by Arthur D. Little, president of the British Society of Chemical Industry, it was conservatively estimated that a yearly saving of \$76,000,000 might be effected through the mechanical and more efficient handling of wood products.

The report of a special research committee on saws and knives, presented before the same meeting, stated that through standardization of the enormous diversity of saws used commercially in the United States, and through use of the proper saw for a specific job, rather than using a single saw for cutting out everything, "from a box to a piano," a saving of \$67,000,000 each year might be expected.

38,000,000 Feet of Lumber
Thomas D. Perry of Boston, in a paper reaching the former conclusion, pointed out that there are approximately 38,000,000 feet of lumber handled in the United States every year. The average cost of handling each 1000 feet, he said, is, roughly, \$1. He estimated that each lot is handled between one and five times, and that these figures are open to very material reduction.

Lumber is now on the threshold of being sold regularly in package form, Mr. Perry believes. Working upon the fact that a board is an awkward thing to handle, and house holders refrain from buying lumber for a bookcase or a bit of patching because of this, Mr. Perry states that the selling of lumber in standardized sizes and in attractive packages, easily carried, should soon be possible.

Huge Waste in Handling
Through use of the proper type of saw, it was pointed out in the subsequent research committee's report, that the waste in sawdust and the unnecessary wood used in making

saw, it was pointed out in the subsequent research committee's report, that the waste in sawdust and the unnecessary wood used in making lumber amounts to \$30,000,000 annually. In remanufacturing the lumber \$33,000,000 more is wasted, it was stated. While by use of the proper tools a saving of \$4,000,000 would be expected, the committee said.

Samuel W. Stratton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, pointed out the fact that there does not exist in the United States a single school or complete course in wood engineering. He expressed an interest in the establishment of such a course, in which many of the regular engineering subjects would be tied in, but in which thought would be carried on entirely in terms of wood and its use.

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BANKERS FAVOR FIRMER POLICY ON INVESTMENT

Foresee Nation Entering an Economic Era Bringing Important Changes

SPECULATIVE WAVE TO BRING OWN CHECK

Leonard P. Ayres Says Plodders Rather Than Plotters to Win Lasting Reward

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PHILADELPHIA

The unprecedented prosperity which the United States is knowing today was stressed by many of the speakers at a meeting of the American Bankers Association just held here in connection with their regular annual convention.

The consensus was that the almost limitless extent of this prosperity prompts caution on the part of the bankers, investors, and all business men. Some of the speakers voiced the view that the widespread speculation which has been characteristic of the stock market since the bankers held their last annual convention has passed its crest, that a "more sober business era" and a more conservative banking policy are dawning and that the country must shape its policies to meet these changing conditions.

Among the speakers who held this view was Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company.

Faces Future With Confidence

Mr. Ayres declared that "it is safe to say that the next few years will be very different from those that are just behind us." He asserted, however, that the country could "face the future with confidence," and that the bankers' concern would relate chiefly to shaping the "banks' investment policy for the new economic era which we are entering."

"The year 1928 may well turn out to be the end of one economic era in this country and the beginning of another," he said.

"The transition to a new sober era is not going to be easy. The American people are in a mood of invincible optimism. Three years ago they were speculating in Florida real estate and finally that bubble burst. They then speculated in urban real estate and now they are finding that the rents that are obtainable will not justify the prices to which property had been bid up and as a result city real estate prices are rapidly coming down."

Lower Prices Foreseen

Calling attention to the inflation of prices in the stock market, Mr. Ayres declared that "stocks are now selling on expectation rather than on realization."

"All the experience of the past points clearly to the conclusion that prices are too high and must come down," he said. "The public appears to be unable to take its place for the future, and to be confidently leaving that the credit inflation, based on the gold that is gone, will somehow suffice to support market prices for their stock equities until something else comes along."

"No conclusion is more safe than that the speculative markets in their present mood would promptly set up for stock margins any additional credit that the reserve system might make available if it should attempt to ease off the present credit stringency."

Less Exchange of Gold

"However, our concern is not about what may happen in the stock market. We know that all exceptional waves of speculative fever ultimately run their course and flatten out. Our concern is rather to take its place in the future, and to be confidently leaving that the credit inflation, based on the gold that is gone, will somehow suffice to support market prices for their stock equities until something else comes along."

"No conclusion is more safe than that the speculative markets in their present mood would promptly set up for stock margins any additional credit that the reserve system might make available if it should attempt to ease off the present credit stringency."

Mr. Ayres expressed the opinion that in the new era, gold imports and exports will be smaller in volume than those of the years since 1914, resulting from "the normal transaction of international trade, instead of being caused by the collapse and rehabilitation of the fiscal systems of foreign nations."

"If this type of development takes place," he continued, "we shall probably enter upon a period in which bond yields and short-term money rates will once more have relationship something like those maintained in the years before the war."

Rewards to the Plodders

"We may look forward to the longer future with confidence, but the great rewards of business and banking during the next decade will probably go to the plodders rather than the plotters, to the calculators instead of the speculators, to the thrifty and not to the shift. It may even be that the hour of the old-fashioned virtues in business life is about to strike."

Rudolph S. Hecht, president of the Hibernia Bank & Trust Company of New Orleans, charged that the unit banking system is in danger of being seriously affected, if not entirely superseded, by more centralized organizations such as are elsewhere in vogue. He expressed the opinion that it would be an irreparable loss to the Nation if individualism in banking had now to give way to centralization of power in the hands of a few strong institutions.

Addressing the state bank division meeting Samuel J. High, president of the Peoples Bank and Trust Company of Tupelo, Miss., said that one of the greatest national needs at the present time is profitable agriculture and advised "placing the farmer on the pay roll by carrying industries to the rural region," which, he said, is now easy of ac-

complishment through the country's wonderful development in electric power transmission.

Changes Must Be Met

Mr. High charged both the farmer and the country banker with not keeping step with the great economic changes going on about them, and declared that growing a single crop continually on borrowed money is unsafe, and that it is time both farmer and banker realized this.

"The banker has not been sold on the question of safe and sane farming," he said. "He has been willing that the farmer should practice the one-crop system, and has loaned him money to do so. I think the time is here—and opportunity—for the farmer, bankers and business interests of every community to get together with the agricultural extension forces of their respective states, study the needs of their several communities and get behind a plan that will bring about a realization of their ideas of safe farming."

Mr. High was elected president of the State Bank Division of the association.

The executive council voted to accept the invitation of the San Francisco clearing house association to hold the next annual convention in San Francisco. The invitation was presented by W. E. Wilcox, vice-president and cashier of the Anglo and London-Paris National Bank of that city and formerly president of the California Bankers' Association.

Labor Opposes Anglo-French Understanding

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good will of Europe." This declaration evoked loud cheers.

Finally Mr. MacDonald declared that if Europe really desired peace it would be necessary to return to the outlook and disposition of 1924, not necessarily adopting precisely the formulas then drafted when Germany was outside the League, but following broadly the road then opened out.

Governments Are Blamed

Sir Oswald Mosley insisted that there could be no real national honor which would not stand the trial of reason. "When we see the mistakes made at Geneva, we do not blame the League machinery but the governments which use it for the purposes of the old world and not of the new world."

Col. Josiah Wedgwood declared that the main indictment against the Government was that it had made no progress on the path opened out by Locarno. When a British representative had to be selected for the Coolidge naval conference, the Government sent a member of the cabinet and sent admirals with him. He asserted that whereas in 1924, Great Britain held the supremacy in peace leadership it was now displaced by all the peace lovers in the world. He warned the conference of the necessity of an earnest effort to counteract this and to reverse the policy.

It is doubtful if ever before has a discussion of international affairs in the Labor movement evoked such sustained and eager interest.

BRITISH LIBERAL AGENDA

LONDON—The agenda of the Liberal Party conference which opens at Yarmouth next week is now issued. It is anticipated that the most important debate will be on a resolution protesting the customs duties imposed under the Safeguarding of Industries Act and pledging the Liberal Party "to sweep away all protective taxes and take the lead in the world movement for the removal of commercial barriers."

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HIGHER WAGES DECLARED AID TO PROSPERITY

Shorter Hours Also Favored as Way to Raise Labor's Purchasing Power

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
KATONAH, N. Y.—A bigger weekly pay envelope, enabling workers to buy more and shorter working hours, giving time for wider enjoyment of purchases, were offered as two contributions to the solution of unemployment by speakers at the sixth annual education conference of the Women's Trade Union League just closed here.

Not only would these changes raise the standard of living in the home of the laborer and give jobs to more men and women, but they would supply increased purchasing power for the tremendous output of modern industry, declared A. J. Muste, dean of the Brookwood Labor College.

In carrying out such a program the Government plays an important part, he asserted, through its efforts to reduce the unemployment problem by affecting the labor supply and immigration and by safety regulation.

Considerable importance was attached to the trend in many states to push the building of public works in times of unemployment and to efforts of employers to overcome seasonal unemployment through introduction of supplementary lines of production, through manufacturing stock goods and doing repair work in off seasons.

Causes of enforced idleness for workers were analyzed by Dr. Horace Taylor of Columbia University. The entrance of women into industry and the drift of former agricultural workers to the cities are in large measure responsible for unemployment. Perhaps the chief reason, however, he held to be the technological changes in industry, requiring fewer skilled and semi-skilled workers and continuous operation.

The need for a political party in this country founded on the aims and ideals of Labor was put forward. The delegates, who included about 50 members of various unions in the metropolitan area, rejected unanimously a plan for a family wage or allowance in the United States similar to the bonuses granted by several European governments to wage earners on the basis of the number of children in the family.

The allowance made under existing laws in Europe was reported so small that the delegates were of the opinion that it does not affect the status of the family in any way. Further, the plan was called by speakers "contrary to the trend of the times."

New 'Flying Buses' Will Push Suburbs Back, Says Bingham

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promises to overcome these difficulties. "It is lower than the ordinary lower of its kind. The ship comes to its final rest on a type of track, resting on the ground, and passengers are enabled to step from the ship directly to the ground. This makes a better grade, especially notable tests in Panama. It is expected to prove adequate for ordinary use, thus allowing large and expensive bargains to be built few and far apart, to be used mainly for overhauling and repairs."

Turning from present facts to possibilities for the future, Mr. Bingham painted a word picture of "air commuters" catching the 8:45 "flying bus" to their metropolitan offices from greatly widened suburban areas. The failure of New York City to obtain a suitable landing field within five minutes' ride of Wall Street has done more to retard the development of such a plan than any other one thing in the United States," he said. "With the example that would be set by New York business men, if the service was available, it would be followed within a few years all over the country."

An election to fill the vice-pres-

dency held by Miss Amelia Earhart, who has advanced to presidency of the Boston chapter, resulted in the election of Capt. B. F. Raymond, now an active pilot in the reserve army air forces. Plans for holding the 1930 air races in Boston were also discussed at the meeting. It was estimated that at least \$100,000 would be needed for promoting the project.

Aviation Gains Surpassing Rail and Motor Progress Are Forecast by Engineer

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—With speeds of 95 miles an hour "practically out of date," and with technical research promising the solution to many aeronautical problems, aviation is "just about 10 times as far along" as the average person believes, according to W. B. Stout, head of the Stout Metal Airplane Division of the Ford Motor Company.

Mr. Stout's opinion was expressed before the metropolitan section of the Society of Automotive Engineers, to which he was introduced as the engineer "who sold aviation to Henry Ford."

During the last year, Mr. Stout said, aviation has progressed to a point where the extent of commercially sponsored research has exceeded government research for the first time in the history of flying. He estimated that a minimum of \$50,000,000 was "poured into aviation" during the last year in the development of various technical and commercial improvements.

"Things I may say now about aviation will be out of date presumably in six months, the way things are now going," Mr. Stout declared. "In a few years an airplane won't even look like it does today. It took the railroad 50 years to get to its present state; the automobile came in 25 years; radio was a giant invention in five years."

"With all the facts we have to go on in aviation, in lesser periods than these, aviation will surpass all of these industries in volume of business."

One of the greatest needs in improving the structure of airplanes, Mr. Stout said, is the development of a better material. Beryllium, a third lighter than aluminum, is still a laboratory product. He added, with plenty of ore available, but no known way of extracting it, as was the case with aluminum some years ago. With the development of a new material, he added, will come the development of a new type of structure, as different from the present methods as is the all-metal construction different from wood.

Goodyear Firm to Build New Dirigibles for Navy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Two new navy dirigibles, authorized by Congress at a cost not to exceed \$8,000,000, are to be built by the Goodyear Zeppelin Company of Akron, O., a subsidiary of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company. Negotiations looking toward the letting of the contract have been going on for some time and early in September the Navy Board submitted its order of merit ratings on designs and bids received, awarding the Goodyear Company the highest figure of merit in the design, with 9.10 per cent.

The Brown-Boveri Company, which was third in rating, protested the rating, but Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, has announced that this protest has been overruled, after careful study and that the navy will negotiate with the Goodyear company for the design and construction of the dirigibles. The new dirigibles will have a capacity of 6,500,000 cubic feet, about three times that of the Los Angeles, which is now the only navy dirigible.

A delicious dressing for

FISH

3 parts hot melted butter, 1 part LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

A Personal Gift

of your own creation...an Etchcraft Enlargement

The fun and good times you have shared with your friends need never be forgotten. They will always cherish a beautiful enlargement of a picture you made yourself.

Etchcraft Enlargements make the personal kind of gift because they are made from pictures of your own creation.

Any good negative will yield a good enlargement. We will show you samples at our finishing counter.

Developing and printing of the superior sort.

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BOSTON

The Campaign Day by Day

B. F. Yoakum, former railroad executive and "a lifelong Democrat," announced in Washington, the Associated Press says, he will support Mr. Hoover.

Fred M. Jackson, industrialist, banker and leader in church and college movements, and Donald Comer, both of Birmingham, Ala., have announced they have "bolted" the Smith forces and will support Mr. Hoover.

T. H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Kansas, the Associated Press reports from Washington, is to follow closely the stumping trail of William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho.

J. G. W. Beckman, former Governor and United States Senator and a Kentucky prohibition leader, has announced his support of Governor Smith, the Associated Press says.

John J. Raskob, Democratic National chairman, said, in New York, the Associated Press reports, "the Republican Party is the old Prohibition Party."

The Texas W. C. T. U., in convention at Galveston, called upon Morris Sheppard, Senator from Texas and co-author of the Eighteenth Amendment, who is campaigning for Governor Smith, to come to the defense of prohibition "or else quit the platform in this campaign." The Associated Press says. The convention endorsed the Hoover-Curtis ticket.

Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Mrs. Silas Strawn, of Chicago, in radio speeches from Washington, the Associated Press says, asked the women of the country to vote for Herbert Hoover because of his World War and Government activities in their behalf.

James T. Berg of Ohio, member of the House Committee of Foreign Affairs, in a speech at Kennett, Mo., declared the tariff "the most important principle involved in this campaign" as "it protects our industry and gives steady employment to labor."

David W. Davis, former Governor of Idaho, speaking at Wayne, Neb., declared, "for the protection of our multifarious interests in every corner of the world, for the expansion of our international commerce, we must have a man at the helm of government who fully understands and intelligently senses the world situation."

Theodore Risley, solicitor of the Department of Labor, at Calhan, Colo., said the Democratic platform omitted the party's usual denunciation of the protective tariff, one of the chief planks of the Republican Party. At Denver he declared European countries are looking to Governor Smith, if elected President, to reopen the party's settled denunciation of the tariff "the most important principle involved in this campaign" and transfer the burden of repayment to the American taxpayers."

C. S. Brown, member of the executive committee of the Arizona Farm Bureau, has declared for Hoover as the friend of the farmers and because of his belief that the nominee comprehends the Colorado River development as an engineering and not a political problem.

John G. Cooper, member of Congress from Ohio, said at Piquette, Neb., that by the Smith plan "the quota of immigrants from southern Europe would be increased to the exclusion of the north European stocks."

Miss D. HENRIETTA ROBINSON

announces the opening of the BROOKLINE STUDIO OF EXPRESSION

Development of the Speaking Voice. Instruction in Diction, Conversation, Drama, Pantomime and Story-Telling. A special intensive course for Dramatic Readers. Write or telephone for complete information.

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Developing and printing of the superior sort.

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BOSTON

Kelly Springfield Tires

IT IS easy, as someone once remarked, to pump up a tire advertisement to any desired pressure and give it around-the-world mileage, but it is not quite so easy to do the same thing with a tire. We have always preferred to let Kelly Springfield tires do their own talking.

Kelly endures everywhere—there must be one in your town.

Kelly-Springfield Tire Company

General Motors Bldg., New York, N. Y.

KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES

Mr. Hoover's speeches to show what is his attitude toward the home and the things which concern the home, toward agriculture, immigration, prohibition, and other important issues.

"When in 1922, Mrs. William Brown Meloney originated Better Homes in America, Mr. Hoover provided the leadership necessary to develop it into a great national movement, now operating in nearly 5000 communities with organized committees conducting local better homes campaigns, including demonstration houses and other effective educational work resulting in more attractive and comfortable homes, and a more wholesome home life. Mr. Hoover is president of the board of directors of this splendid public service organization."

Mr. Shatts declared Mr. Hoover's keen interest in the home was best illustrated by the familiarity with the fundamentals of home prosperity shown in his Newark speech, in which he referred to the importance of protecting labor and of so organizing "our economic system as to provide a job for all who have the will to work."

"Let there be no mistake about it," he declared. "The issues involved in this campaign are vital to the present and future welfare of every home, of every parent, of every son and daughter in America."

Franklin D. Roosevelt, who placed Governor Smith in nomination at the Democratic National Convention in Houston and has recently been nominated for Governor of New York, will speak at a Smith rally to be held in Mechanics Building in Boston on Columbus Day, Oct. 12, the Democratic state committee has announced.

ALBANY DESIGNATED AIR PORT OF ENTRY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Treasury Department and Department of Labor have just designated Albany as a port of entry to the United States for travel and shipments by the Canadian Colonial Air Line. Albany is about 150 miles from the Canadian frontier and about the same distance from the Atlantic Ocean.

Passengers and luggage by the Canadian Colonial Air Line will be examined here instead of at the Canadian frontier. Air mail between the United States and Canada also will be handled here.

NEW YORK'S VALUATION TOTALS \$21,816,466.245

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The assessed valuation of property in New York City for 1929 taxation totals \$21,816,466,245, according to the tax rolls just completed by the department of taxes and assessments. The valuation shows an increase of \$1,500,000 over the total of last year. Real estate included on the assessment roll totals \$17,705,165,490, of which \$8,838,548,695 is on Manhattan Island. The remainder of the total is composed of personal property and special assessments.

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Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada

Penn The Florist

124 Tremont Street LIBERTY 4317
BOSTON, MASS.

Please Try Every Week Shampoo

"The best shampoo I ever used."

"It leaves my hair very soft and silky. Please send 12 bottles at once."

From Boston to Seattle we are receiving letters from The Christian Science Monitor readers who are enthusiastic in their praise.

It contains a happy combination of refined crude oil and coconut oil. It produces a rich, creamy lather that cleanses hair and scalp thoroughly and leaves the hair unusually soft, fluffy and easy to handle. Excellent for home use or may be taken to the hairdresser for her to administer. Please ask your dealer for EVERY WEEK SHAMPOO. If he can't supply you, or declines to order a dozen, kindly send your order direct to us with currency, money order or check.

2 Large Bottles, \$1.00 postpaid
EVERY WEEK MFG. CO., Bloomington, Ill.

ALSO SOLD BY
Boston—Fleet's Sons Co.
Chicago—Marshall Field's
Los Angeles—Robinson's
New York—Lord & Taylor's
Philadelphia—Wanamaker's

WOMEN HOLD TORCHLIGHT HOOVER PARADE

Longworth Assails Tammany and Allen Defends Nominee at Rally

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A torchlight parade, reminiscent of the election enthusiasm of an earlier day, has just been staged here by 2000 Brooklyn women to acclaim the candidacy of Herbert Hoover.

The demonstration emphasized the necessity for registration and voting. The marchers joined with a group of voters to make an audience of more than 3000 who heard Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House of Representatives, declare that one of the "legitimate issues of the campaign is to keep the claws of the Tammany Tiger out of the American Treasury."

Mr. Longworth spoke of the tariff as one of the "underlying issues" of the campaign, and charged that the Democratic tariff plan was a "thinly veiled effort to deceive," marking a departure from fundamentals to which the Democratic Party has adhered for 50 years.

Henry J. Allen, former Governor of Kansas, told the gathering that Governor Smith had "cast the first stone of religious intolerance" in his Oklahoma City address.

"I do not believe it is tolerant to drag in the religious issue in order to conceal the necessity of discussing the Tammany issue," Mr. Allen continued. "Tammany may stand well here in New York, but it has no standing at all anywhere else in the country."

Governor Smith started by talk-

ing about a whispering campaign and wound up with a whispering campaign.

"Nothing can be more striking than the contrast in the tactics of the opposing presidential candidates. While Governor Smith in his speech of acceptance in Albany was pleading for easier access to liquor, Mr. Hoover, in West Branch, was outlining his plans for increasing the happiness of 23,000,000 American homes. While Governor Smith was attacking, flaying and excoriating his opposition in Oklahoma City, Denver, Helena, Minneapolis and Milwaukee, Mr. Hoover at Newark was saying that the issues of the campaign would be decided upon the record of the two parties and their candidates and not upon personalities."

DOMINIONS TO GET CREDIT FACILITIES

BY WIRELESS

LONDON—A number of the largest British steelmakers are organizing a co-operative export scheme, according to the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce Journal, which says that the scheme is based mainly on national or British Empire lines clear of entangling international cartel alliances.

The main object is to give credit facilities particularly in the dominions where there is a big foreign rivalry. Valuable work it is stated, has been lost because the firms could not afford to give the credit wanted, and it is felt this could be overcome by co-operative effort.

POLITICAL TOUR BY AIR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—The first political tour by air has just been successfully concluded in Sweden by four leaders of the Right Wing. The tour from Stockholm to Lulea, a distance of 708 English miles, was broken by halts at Boden, Raknas, Hakanson, Antanas, Porson, Ranea and Kalix, where speeches were made, as well as at Lulea. The home trip from Lulea to Stockholm was accomplished in record time.

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Baked Halibut, Home Style, Potato	50c
Chicken a la King, en patty, French Fried Potatoes	50c
Beef Steak and Kidney Pie (individual)	45c
Fried Veal Steak, Salt Pork, Grilled Sweet Potatoes	65c
Assorted French Pastry	10c
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OTHER GINTER RESTAURANTS

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TWENTY TIMES The Louisiana Purchase Price

THE deposits of The First National Bank of Boston are in excess of \$145,000,000—more than twenty times the sum America paid to Napoleon for the Louisiana Purchase. In 1803, when this historic bargain added more territory to the United States than all the original thirteen states combined, The Massachusetts Bank, our direct forebear, was rounding out its nineteenth year of service. With deposits today greater

by \$150,000,000 than any other New England Bank or Trust Company—eleven branches in Boston—its own branches in Havana and Buenos Aires—the largest Trust Department of any New England National Bank—an outstanding Foreign Department—we are serving 125,000 customers.

On the basis of leadership in every department of legitimate banking service we solicit your business.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON

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Capital and Surplus \$50,000,000

RIFT REPORTED OVER SELECTION OF ROOSEVELT

Smith Favored Scudder as
First Choice to Head
State Ticket

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Roosevelt-Lehman Democratic slate of state-office candidates, hand-picked by Governor Smith, is a bid by him for national approval.

The ticket, concededly a formidable one, is also expected to assist the Democratic presidential candidate in his effort to win the electoral vote of his home state.

Up-state Democratic leaders, discussing the party lineup as arranged by Governor Smith, declared it was chiefly designed to show the country "What a Tammany man can do."

They also expressed the opinion that Mr. Lehman was expected to be the real Governor in the event of the election of the Smith slate.

Party Leaders Concerned

The most outstanding feature of the Democratic state convention was the concern of the party leaders over their chances of victory in the State in the November election. This was particularly outspoken during the entire day that it took Governor Smith to obtain Mr. Roosevelt's acceptance of the gubernatorial nomination.

As the day wore on and stories and rumors thickened among the hundreds of waiting delegates pessimistic reports were widely circulated among them. However, when word came out of Governor Smith's suite that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Lehman would be the candidates the atmosphere cleared immediately.

The convention, greatly thinned out by the morning of the second day, was as confident as it had been downcast the day previous.

Convention Mere Formality

The approximately 1000 delegates that made up the convention had nothing other to do with the placing of the ticket in the field than to go through the motions of formally voting the nomination of the candidates. Delegates and leaders alike were under complete control with Governor Smith deciding all matters.

It was learned from a source of utmost reliability that although Governor Smith made every effort to get Mr. Roosevelt to run, and finally did prevail upon him to accept, that the candidate was actually not his first choice. The man who was stated, was Townsend M. Scudder, Justice of the State Supreme Court.

Last winter, it was explained, Governor Smith undertook to "develop" Justice Scudder as a state figure by appointing him to make an investigation of charges of grafting on sewer contracts by Democratic leaders of Queens county. The case is now being tried in the state courts on indictments returned by a grand jury.

Is Not a Tammany Man

Mr. Roosevelt, although personally a staunch friend and supporter of Governor Smith, is not a Tammany man, and, early in his career, opposed a Tammany selection by Charles Murphy, then Tammany boss, on the ground of the proposed candidate's religion. He is not popular, it is reported, with the Tammany Hall "bunch," as the actual managers of the organization were designated.

Upon his arrival at the convention, Governor Smith, conferring with Tammany leaders on the state ticket, mentioned that Mr. Roosevelt had expressed great reluctance to making the race, and suggested that Mr. Scudder be the nominee.

George W. Olvany, Tammany boss, countered with the name of Joab H. Banton, district attorney of New York City, and less emphatically with that of Peter G. Ten Eyck. Governor Smith, it was declared, emphatically replied that "both men are out."

"No man bearing the Tammany stamp can be considered," he is reported to have observed, referring to Mr. Banton. "If we want a Protestant, there is Scudder. I think he is the best man in the State."

Tammany Man Considered

Nevertheless, a Tammany man was being considered, because it is known that if Mr. Roosevelt had remained adamant in his declaration Robert Wagner (D.), Senator from New York, and a strong Tammany man, was to have been drafted although he was personally very much against the idea.

Several important Tammany leaders were opposed, however, to the selection of Justice Scudder. Among them was John H. McCooney, Brooklyn Tammany boss. Mr. McCooney was supporting Albert Conway of his county for Attorney-General. If Mr. Scudder was chosen it would mean that Mr. Conway would lose the Attorney-Generalship, as two men from the same county would not be put on the ticket. He therefore threw his influence to Mr. Roosevelt.

Sales Opportunity

The expansion program of a large National organization creates openings for the sale of its time tested, result producing, direct by mail advertising services, used and enthusiastically endorsed by merchants all over the land.

Compensation is on a commission basis with earning possibilities to interest high grade men used to sizeable incomes.

Write A. D. Bradley, 502 South 4th Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota, for full details.

HOTEL, Resort and Travel pages appear in the Monitor every Tuesday and Friday. Hotel, Resort and Travel advertisements also appear in the general advertising columns on other days.

urging upon Governor Smith that he insist that Mr. Roosevelt make the race. Mr. McCooney, it was said, also prevailed upon the other Tammany leaders to express preference for Mr. Roosevelt as against Justice Scudder.

Smith Returns to Capitol

Returning to the capitol to consider plans for his next presidential campaign trip, Governor Smith informed newspaper men that in his telephonic conversation with Mr. Roosevelt he had told him that the "convention was unanimously for him, and that I did not see how he could refuse." It was authoritatively reported that Governor Smith assured Mr. Roosevelt that he would give him every possible assistance in his gubernatorial race. In his discussion with reporters Governor Smith indicated that an active campaign was not expected of Mr. Roosevelt.

"As I look at it," Governor Smith said, "the people, by comparing the two tickets, will be able to make their decision without very much campaigning, but they will get it anyway."

Governor Smith returned to the Executive Mansion while plans are being completed for his second presidential campaign tour.

Heavy Speaking Schedule Planned

The reception he experienced during his first trip are understood to have caused his campaign managers to formulate a heavy speaking schedule for him. He is to travel through the middle West, with speeches in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and then into Kentucky and Tennessee, with addresses in both these states. Special trips will be made into some distinctly southern territory, with his campaign winding up in New England, with a final drive in New York.

It was authoritatively learned that Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross, former Governor of Wyoming, has been invited to join the Smith train on its next trip, to speak on the religious question and prohibition.

Antitrust Laws Called Handicap

Secretary of Labor Joins Leaders
of Business in Plea
for Change

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Revision of state and federal antitrust statutes in order to meet modern industrial and business conditions is advocated by business and official leaders in statements just made here.

James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, writing in the October issue of the Magazine of Business, declares that the Sherman Antitrust Law, passed in 1890, constitutes one of the major obstacles in the way of stabilization of the coal industry.

The lack of co-operation and the overproduction which the industry now faces are directly attributable to the Sherman law, he declares. Mines capable of producing 75 per cent more coal than the country can consume are kept in operation by their inability to combine under the existing national laws, Mr. Davis holds.

Charles L. Eidlitz, chairman of the Structural Steel Board of Trade and chairman of the Electrical Board of Trade of New York, in a statement on the situation from the building trades standpoint, declared that business men were hampered by laws which did not affect either the farmer or the laborer.

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Aiming at the Wrong Target



Move of Wets to Organize Along National Lines Fails

Downward Course Taken to Indicate Confidence
of Public in Victory of Prohibition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—First through John J. Raskob, the Democratic national chairman, and then through several other eastern notables also lending their aid to it while espousing the cause of Alfred E. Smith, the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has acquired an unusual prominence in this campaign.

Inquiry, however, develops that the association is confined very largely to the East, and that whatever influence it may exert in the West is, for the most part, manufactured on the eastern seaboard and exported.

There are wets who wish the association were national, or that the wet movement had resulted in some kind of a national organization. Among them is Emil Thiele, secretary of the Illinois Association Opposed to Prohibition.

"The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is almost entirely an eastern organization," he said at his office here. "There is no truly national anti-prohibition body in the country."

Few States Organized

"I feel leading wets in the East have been mistaken in the way they have handled wet organization. They have seemed to think one could pick up a telephone in New York or Maryland and start things moving vigorously far away. They have thought they could work, you might say, by radio. They may set under way a wave of sentiment, but that is quite different from starting into action a large number of local or state units."

"The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has organizations in only three or four states. Besides that there are but four or five independent wet organizations in other states. That leaves 40 states in which there is no wet organization of any kind whatever."

Mr. Thiele expressed his regret that the wet campaign since the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment

had not developed into a local and national organization such as that of the W. C. T. U. or the Anti-Saloon League. He remarked that the W. C. T. U. had 10,000 local unions and a membership, as he recalled it, of half a million. His figure was low, as the W. C. T. U. now has 600,000 dues-paying members and rates its "working force" at a million. The Anti-Saloon League, he added, has many thousands of clergymen to carry its message.

Funds Not Stable

Each of these dry bodies, he observed, was represented in almost every community in the country and the wets had nothing to compare with it. That, he felt, was unfortunate for the wet cause. It would have been vastly better for the opposition to prohibition had it built up a strong organization of local units capped with a national headquarters, instead of a movement where the national headquarters was nearly all the machinery.

The organized wets do not have great sums to spend in this campaign, Mr. Thiele declared. In Illinois their cause has not flourished financially. After their big campaign of 1922, their organization went into debt and shut up shop for a while. When Mr. Thiele took hold, he said it was on the condition that he work without salary and that he has done so since. His budget has run about \$14,000 a year, and it is only by carefully eking this out, he said, that

he has been able to distribute the large amount of anti-prohibition literature he has put out.

Apart from Mr. Thiele, observation from other sources of the history of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment in the West indicates that it tried to be a great national institution but failed.

Ground Lost in Six Years

Six years ago the association was on its face more national than it is today. For instance, in Michigan, what was once the "Michigan Division" of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is now operating under a different name, but with the same man at its head. In St. Louis the erstwhile "Missouri Branch," which was one of the strongest branches, some time ago organized independently. Here in Chicago Mr. Thiele's association used to call itself the "Illinois Division," but today it has dropped that reference.

Through its founder, Capt. William H. Stayton of Baltimore, the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment had an important part in setting up the new wet alignment after the saloons were outlawed and the brewer-distiller alignment collapsed.

Some of the old wet organizations, as for instance what was then the most important in Chicago, stepped aside to let the new movement have the right of way. In 1922 Captain Stayton called a conference of his state workers in St. Louis.

Division Secretaries Attended

Secretaries of state divisions were there from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Missouri. Secretaries from the Colorado and northern and southern Colorado state branches were reported unable to attend. A representative of the Maryland division was present. The state branches at this meeting voted to give a percentage of their income to the national organization.

If the soil had been fertile for the establishment of a great wet movement, the effort made to sow it with anti-prohibition seed would surely have resulted in a big crop, taking form in a widely distributed organization, in the judgment of observers here of the record of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

On the contrary, the association's course seems to have been downhill. Its history may in itself be one of the best tokens of the willingness of the American people to abide by their prohibition law and of their lack of interest in its repeal.

MANUFACTURERS POINT TO VOTES IMPORTANCE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The importance of going to the polls Nov. 6 and casting a ballot was placed before members of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association in a letter issued by James D. Cunningham, president. "The Illinois Manufacturers' Association is making a special effort to get out the full vote," he declared.

"The average vote at presidential elections does not amount to more than 50 per cent of the qualified voters. Sometimes the percentage is much smaller in certain localities. In the interest of good government and good citizenship all voters should cast their ballots on election day and should use their influence to bring out as full a vote as possible."

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Duty of Making Roads Safe Is Placed Upon Motorists

Safety Council Hears of Plan Whereby Police Drop 'Spying' but Stress Results

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Education in safety methods, "safe thinking" and the elimination of "chance taking" characterized the numerous group discussions of the second-day sessions of the National Safety Council's seventeenth annual meeting.

Safety for school children, for industrial workers, for railway and marine employees, reduction of highway mishaps by removing the causes thereof and general education of the public formed the keynote of the sectional conferences.

The interest in the "safety first" campaign is evidenced by registrations at the meetings totaling between 7000 and 8000 persons, who have come from all parts of the United States to contribute their part toward a reduction in fatalities occurring largely through carelessness.

Group meetings are being held at five different hotels here. Represented in them are all basic industries, such as automotive, steam railway, marine, electric railroads, mining, aviation, motion pictures and manufacturing. Education, fire prevention and other activities also are represented.

New View of Traffic Law

A new procedure in traffic law enforcement, which has proved successful, was described by E. B. Lefferts, manager, public safety department, Automobile Club of Southern California. This innovation, called the San Diego plan, was commended for trial in other communities.

The plan is to charge motorists with their own responsibility, instead of attempting to have officers spy on drivers all of the time. The police are assigned to make thorough investigations of all mishaps and fix responsibility. Mr. Lefferts said, in part:

"The San Diego Police Department served notice to motorists that they were not going to lie in wait for them and pounce out and make an arrest whenever a technical violation of the Motor Vehicle Act was witnessed."

"They put the responsibility on the driver to so operate his car that even though an officer was not present, no violation would be committed which would result in the injury of any person or property."

Co-operation Due Officers

"In San Diego a traffic officer is coming to be recognized by the motoring public as an individual who

is endeavoring to increase safety on the highway, and therefore entitled to their co-operation, rather than a tax collector who is put out there to collect toll to help fill the city coffers."

"I am glad to say that this program has justified our hopes and has effected a reduction in accidents. This plan has been in force for a little over a year and during the first 12 months the accidents were reduced from 961 to 703, showing a decrease of 26.8 per cent, while the number of personal injuries has dropped from 1206 to 877, a decline of 27.1 per cent; these reductions in face of an increase of 2.05 per cent in population and increase of 7.03 per cent in motor vehicle registration and an increase of 9.8 per cent in this type of accidents in other communities similarly situated."

At a meeting dealing with the education of school children in safety measures, Albert Loewinthal, principal of Public School Number 30, New York, described the campaign being conducted to reduce mishaps in this city.

At the railroad group's session, with E. R. Cott of the Hocking Valley Lines presiding, T. H. Carrow, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, said that 156,000 fatalities had occurred in 38 years among persons trespassing, riding on, walking on rights-of-way or illegally on railroad property.

RED AGITATORS SENTENCED

ABO, Finland (AP)—Forty-five Communist agitators have been sentenced to from one to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor. Those convicted include two Communist members of the Diet who were sentenced to 2½ years' imprisonment at hard labor and to the loss of their civil rights for five years after they leave prison. The majority of the agitators were laborers who were accused of receiving their training as Communist agitators in Russia.

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FRANCE AWAITS REICH PROPOSAL ON REPARATIONS

Mueller's Task Is to Keep
Within French Limits, Yet
Satisfy Nationalists

By SISLEY HULLSTON
By Cable from Washington

PARIS—France awaits definite German proposals which will set in motion machinery for an examination of reparations possibilities and Rhineland control, with a view to early evacuation of the occupied territory. The Geneva conversations merely touched on these subjects in a preliminary, informal way, but it is expected that without delay an official move will be made.

It is realized here that Hermann Müller has a difficult task in keeping within the limits of French policy and at the same time satisfying the Nationalists of his own country who wish to proceed faster than France is disposed to permit. The German thesis that reparations have no connection with the evacuation slightly embarrasses the French, who have laid it down firmly that on a financial settlement depends the military concessions.

Yet the French are trying to overcome this difficulty by affirming that if the two subjects are separate they must at any rate be dealt with simultaneously. It does not matter whether they are described as interlocked or parallel. In practice the effect will be similar. There is a genuine desire in France to tackle these problems with hope of a speedy solution.

Raymond Poincaré's recent speech, in which he intimated that when commissions are constituted they would be facilitated in their work and that no obstacles provoking delay or failure would be raised by France, has had a good press. Practically every section of public opinion favors the method which promises a return to normal conditions.

Some capital is being made abroad of M. Poincaré's demand for sufficient sums to pay the United States, plus an indemnity for French expenditure on the devastated regions. That statement is found reasonable and conciliatory here.

It is an old claim, but it is couched in a form which is unquestionably more friendly than heretofore. Whether it is possible to meet French expectations is another matter which will be seen in the course of the negotiations. But there is unanimous approval for the assertion that France has incurred two kinds of damage which Germany should make good, namely, war debts to Great Britain and America and material destruction in the north. It is optimistically predicted that before the end of the month commissions will be appointed to meet French claims and should reach conclusions before the end of the year, that is to say, before evacuation of the second zone is due.

Muzhiks Get Royal Palace for Rest Home

(Continued from Page 1)

especially as the palace is not particularly valuable or interesting from the architectural standpoint.

There is accommodation for about 300 visitors. A definite number of places, in accordance with the population, is allotted to each province or district, and the peasants are selected for the purpose. Here they stay for a period of from six weeks to two months. At first Livadia was most popular in the summer, but now an effort is being made to turn it into a winter resort as well. Everything involved in the trip to Livadia, railroad transportation, food and maintenance is provided free of charge for the peasants at the state expense.

The veteran cabman who drove the

writer up the hill to the palace grumbled that "not one village peasant ever comes to this rest home." Asked to explain why the visitors really were, he replied: "They're city peasants, not village ones." Veteran cabman in Russia for some reason are apt to be pessimistic in their comments; and talks with a number of the inmates of the former palace showed that he was mistaken in questioning their peasant origin. They came from villages all over Russia, from distant Siberia, from the northern provinces of Novgorod and Kaluga, from Ukraine; and one saw a considerable sprinkling of the non-Russian racial minorities, especially of the Tartars, who receive special favor because the rest home is located in their native country.

What Dismayed the Cabman

However, the cabman had some plausible basis for his grumbling, because the peasants in Livadia do not resemble a typical group of peasants in a Russian village. Most of the heads are shaved off, and practically all wear linen suits supplied by the rest home; and these two facts alone achieve a considerable transformation in their outward appearance. Then the young peasants, who are active in Soviet work or who have been discharged from the army, seem more in evidence here, although it was generally agreed that the places were distributed after a fair examination to the candidates who could benefit most by the experience. The predominance of younger peasants over their seniors was explained by the manager of the rest home on the ground that the latter, with the responsibilities of heads of families, would not leave their villages in the harvest time. In the winter months, it was said, there was a noteworthy increase in the number of older peasants.

Livadia is today the sole peasant rest home in the Soviet Union. One may hope it represents only the beginning of a policy of providing for the peasants facilities which are already granted on a very wide scale to workers and city trade-unions generally. Very few of the 120,000-000 inhabitants of the Russian country districts can hope to pass the portals of the former Tsar's palace. But it is a great experience for the fortunate candidates, who are probably talked of in their native villages for years afterward.

Spain Presents Regatta Trophy

Mr. Hoover Accepts Model of
Santa Maria on Behalf of
California's Governor

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Accepting a trophy in the form of a silver model of the Santa Maria to be competed for in future regattas, Herbert Hoover, acting on behalf of the Governor of California, said that nothing could be more truly symbolic of the relations between Spain and the United States, and California in particular, than this reminder of the famous ship. That it was the gift of the King gave an added touch of interest.

The presentation and acceptance took place in the diplomatic room of the State Department in the presence of Secretary Kellogg and other officials and members of the Spanish Embassy. Señor D. Angel Cabrillo y Vasquez read from an illuminated scroll in part as follows:

"The 'Santa Maria' is a token of kind remembrance of the Spain, the great and discovering nation, of the fifteenth century. With this cup 'España' goes a greeting of friendship to the Long Beach Club, but to express this properly, as you deserve, we wish our word to resound in the silence of the four centuries which have passed since the real Santa Maria crossed the seas."

The trophy will be carried by navy airplane to California.

MR. VENIZELLOS VISITING

By Wire from Athens

LONDON—Eleutherios Venizelos, Greek Premier, has concluded his visit to London and left for Paris. Afterward he will proceed to Switzerland and then to Belgrade before returning to Athens.

EDUCATOR FINDS NEED FOR CHECK ON PROFESSIONS

Columbia Man Would Have
State Regulate Number
of Men Preparing

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A system of education in which the state will regulate the number of persons who may be trained for specific professions, in order to prevent an over-supply in certain fields, is recommended by Prof. Harold F. Clark of Teachers' College, Columbia University. Professor Clark, in discussing current trends in education, expressed the opinion that there is a need for "directional" regulation of education in addition to the general supervision now exercised by the various states over matters such as curricula and courses of study.

State education commissions to direct this regulatory work will be one of the outgrowths of the process of social evolution, Professor Clark declared.

"The persons who are earning high wages today would have been trained without the help of education," he said. "You can take an equal number of equally capable persons, giving one group education and putting the other group to work. You will find that an education does not help much. It can even have an opposite effect. Our studies when published will show this. Naturally if you compare non-educated persons with educated persons, you will find the latter earning more money, because that type of person is going to school today. To show results of education you have to compare two groups of equally capable persons."

DR. HEADLAM FORESEES UNITED NATIONAL CHURCH FOR ENGLAND

By Wire from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Dr. Headlam, Bishop of Gloucester, presiding at the Church of England Congress, comprising 2000 delegates, many being invited Free Church representatives at Cheltenham, said that Parliament's rejection of the revised Prayer Book "must mean either disestablishment or a solution along lines similar to the Church of Scotland Act of 1921."

The law gave that church liberty to adjudicate finally all matters of doctrine, worship, government and discipline. "Unless some remedy is found for the present situation," Dr. Headlam continued, "a reunion between the Church of England and the Non-conformist bodies and the creation of a united national church is not impossible." "I am not ashamed to confess," Dr. Headlam also said, "that I should seriously regret disestablishment. I do not desire it. I do not believe it would benefit anyone, but it might be necessary to accept it, even to work for it."

YEAR'S DEBT REDUCTION EXCEEDS \$1,000,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—More than \$1,000,000,000 has been cut from the national debt during the last year, according to tabulations just completed by the New York Federal Reserve Agent. This amounts to approximately 6 per cent of the gross debt, it was added.

The estimate of the gross debt at the end of September, 1928, was placed at \$17,400,000,000. The total reduction since the high point was reached in 1919 now amounts to more than \$9,000,000,000, the statistics show, or approximately a reduction of one-third.

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Playground Head



JOSEPH LEE
Boston Man, Is President of Playground and Recreation Association of America.

British to Abate Street Noises

Representatives of Towns Hold
Conference With Govern-
ment Ministers

By Wire from London

LONDON—The number of street noises has greatly increased in recent years, and all the larger towns were represented last week in a conference with Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Home Secretary, and Colonel Ashley, Minister of Transport, and the heads of both departments, at which steps to abate the nuisance were considered.

A Home Office statement stated: "The increase in volume of noise is largely due to the increase of motors and of the uses to which motors are put and to the abuse of the various types of horns. The minister has decided that draft regulations directed to abating the nuisance of the motor traffic noise should be prepared. Such regulations will be subject of consultation between the Minister of Transport and the motor organizations and representatives of public authorities, whose views will be carefully considered. After the regulations have been made, the police will be advised by the Home Secretary as to the steps to be taken to insure their observance, with a view to decreasing the nuisance from which so many people now suffer."

NEW JERSEY MOVES TO STOP VOTE FRAUDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Legislation designed to safeguard the integrity of the ballot and to prevent possible election frauds has just been enacted by the Legislature here in a series of measures introduced by Republican leaders. These bills were said to have been sponsored as a result of the disclosures of election frauds in Hudson County.

One of the most important of the bills restores the Elisor grand jury and is intended to remove the selection of grand jurors from the influence of minor officials. Another measure gives election superintendents the power to remove names from the registry lists as a means of eliminating "dummy" registrations.

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USE OF LEISURE LINKED TO GAIN IN PROSPERITY

Careful Planning Needed in
Program for Playgrounds,
Speakers Tell Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY — Approval of the program to enlarge the Nation's recreational facilities and opportunities was voiced by Prof. J. Duncan Spaeth of Princeton University before the fifteenth annual congress of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, in session here.

Professor Spaeth said the association, by working to enrich the use of leisure time, is "grappling with one of the most urgent problems that confront the American people today." He declared that "unless we can translate our prosperity into happiness, we have builded our prosperity in vain."

"We produce two kinds of failures," he said, "those who fail because they have never learned to enjoy knowledge and so have never accumulated it, and those who have accumulated knowledge without having learned to enjoy its use and promptly forget it upon graduation and apply their acquisitive powers to the amassing of material wealth, without ever learning to enjoy anything but the sense of possession."

Spaeth urged that the worker who, in his daily routine, is often a mere tool, should have more opportunities for "creative activity" in his leisure time.

Nation-Wide Music Survey

It was announced that the association will undertake a nation-wide study of community music activities. The survey will include a complete inventory of resources for amateur music in the United States. Augustus D. Zanzig, director of the study, said that the ultimate aim would be to provide opportunities for everyone to find as much delight and recreation through music as is possible, "especially through actually participating in it."

In 1924 in this country 327 cities spent \$6,000,000 for municipal music, he said. "Best of all, about 50,000 public school teachers are, with increasing effectiveness, giving instruction in all phases and kinds of music to 20,000,000 boys and girls."

"Recreation in proportion to its importance is still the most backward and neglected phase of American life," said John Nolen of Cambridge, Mass., city planner, presiding at a meeting of the association on the design and construction of play areas. Though public recreation has made tremendous advances in recent years, he pointed out, it cannot compare with that which is given to work or education, he stated.

Definite Action Needed

"Opportunities for play are no longer available in cities unless provided by definite action," Mr. Nolen pointed out. Adequate provision for recreation is dependent upon city and regional planning, and especially upon the laying out of new suburbs and new towns to meet modern requirements. All this is a part of the general movement for efficiency. Recreation, in order to be efficient, must be public—that is, for all, but not necessarily free, he stated. Secondly, it must be adequate. As a third point, he stressed the need for using technical skill in the selection of land, design and construction of

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WEDNESDAY (Also Saturday)
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Pennsylvania
THURSDAY (Also Monday)
New York State
Connecticut
West Virginia

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Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Vermont
Rhode Island

SATURDAY (Also Wednesday)
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Georgia
Alabama
North Carolina
South Carolina
Cuba
Confidential Europe
Australia
New Zealand
South Africa
South America

play areas and then in administering them. Stephen H. Mahoney, superintendent of recreation in Cambridge, speaking on play materials for the home, warned that, in the development of community recreation, it should not be overlooked that such community planning has come about rather to assist in making up for the lack of play facilities at home than to supplant them.

Kiwanis Praised for World View

"Pro-Human" Work Breaks
Racial and National Bar-
riers, Convention Hears

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—The crossing of national and partisan boundaries in the activities of Kiwanis International was emphasized in the final session of the New England district convention which brought a record attendance here.

The convention tackled, as its key topic, the subject of promoting "An Intelligent, Aggressive, and Serviceable Citizenship."

The Rev. William J. Johnston of Montreal, Ont., praised the internationalism of the Kiwanis movement, saying: "It knows no racial barriers, no limiting creeds or national prejudices. It is not pro-American or pro-Canadian; it is pro-human."

He outlined what he considered the task of the Kiwanis Clubs in helping to support six "pillars of modern civilization," the home, education, industry, sport, politics, and religion.

Elmer Spear of Everett, member of the Massachusetts Legislature, was unanimous choice for the governor of the New England district. The following lieutenant-governors were elected: First district, George Willis, Shelton, Conn.; second district, Dr. Frank Dow of Northampton; third, John B. Denmore, Worcester; fourth, Burton L. Harris, Pawtucket, R. I.; fifth, Harry E. Marvel, Brookline; sixth, Charles W. Hill, Malden; seventh, Harold J. Toward, Waterville, Me.; eighth, Conrad Snow, Rochester, N. H.; the last district was created at the convention in session here.

BRITISH UNEMPLOYED INCREASE

By Wire from London

LONDON—The number of unemployed again shows increase. On Sept. 24 the total number was 1,295,200, which was 1541 more than the week before and some 245,000 more than the year before.

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Compulsory Car Insurance Said to Need Studying

Massachusetts Law Shows Difficulties, Henry Declares

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Difficulties surrounding efforts of the Massachusetts pioneer compulsory automobile liability insurance should serve as a warning to the rest of the country against precipitate action, Thomas P. Henry, president of the A. A. A., said in an address to Casualty and Surety Underwriters.

Motor club leaders from all parts of the United States will shortly meet in Washington under the auspices of the A. A. A., he announced, to formulate definite recommendations.

"It is hoped," he said, "to hit upon a model law drafted for the guidance of motor clubs in handling the problem before state legislatures. Our efforts will be directed toward the elimination of the reckless driver, toward assuring compensation for accident victims along equitable principles and to avoid entering the pitfalls of dangerous experiments along drastic and wholesale lines. However, any plan of insurance must be kept out of politics."

Mr. Henry said that with less than 20 months of experience of compulsory insurance, car owners of Massachusetts are confronted with the possibility of rates that are almost doubled in some instances; that the number of accidents have increased; that an investigation of fraudulent claims involving the ambulance-chasing types in the legal and medical professions is under way, and that insurance companies are refusing to write policies at the existing rates.

On top of this, he added, the entire matter has been thrown into a maelstrom of partisan politics.

BULGAR TROOPS APPEAR IN PEACE UNIFORMS

Sofia (P)—The tenth anniversary of Boris III's reign as Tsar of the Bulgarian people, and the twentieth anniversary of the conversion of Bulgaria from a principality to a full-

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fledged monarchy, was celebrated here today with as much pomp and brilliance as the economy policy of the youthful ruler would permit. All streets of the city were decorated and churchbells rang steadily throughout the day. The Tsar reviewed a military parade which passed in front of the cathedral while a Te Deum was being sung in praise of the ruler. Troops appeared in peace uniforms for the first time since the war.

Even Baked Beans Not a Native Dish!

Succotash Called Most Historic, but Johnnycake Is "American"

Atlantic City, N. J. (P)—

America cannot point to one national dish as its own, rather it has as many as Europe, Asia and Africa put together. Mrs. C. B. King, Philadelphia, told the members of the National Restaurant Association in convention here.

"We have so many national dishes," Mrs. King stated, "that it would be almost impossible to name them all. Each section has its delectable old dishes left as heritages by early settlers in the various parts of the country."

As an example, the speaker named baked beans, the dish to which New Englanders point with pride. However, she stated, baked beans did not originate in Boston or thereabouts, but were cooked in a Russian monastery 100 years before the first pilgrim landed at Plymouth.

"The most historical dish in New England is succotash, not the corn and lima bean combination of today, but a mixture of squirrels, venison, peas

WOMEN PROVING THEIR SKILL IN MANUFACTURING

Furniture, Varnish, and
Rugs Included in Lines
of Modern Endeavor

By MARJORIE SHULER
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—It is a far cry from the jellies, jams, and bread which used to be the circumference of women's manufacturing activities to the neckties, paints, mirrors, watches, shoes and a score of other articles by women manufacturers whose products are on display at the seventh annual Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries. These exhibits prove that women are competently meeting the problems of production and distribution, as well as of financing and managing business institutions.

It is an interesting phase that women are manufacturing not only articles for their own use, such as pickles and stocking-heel protectors, flowers and cosmetics, but that they are engaged in bringing out articles solely for the use of men, or for general sale, such as furniture, varnish and rugs.

An example of the women who are making articles for the use of both men and women is Martha S. Wittnauer, president of A. Wittnauer & Co., of New York City, who has supplied Chamberlain, De Pinedo and other famous aviators with chronometers and who in 1924 at the Philadelphia Exposition received a gold medal for her watch cases. When she inherited her business in 1916, she decided to carry it on on the same basis on which it had been managed by a brother who had preceded her, a plan in which she has been markedly successful.

Continued Family's Business
Another woman who inherited her business is Mrs. A. A. Anzell, maker of mirrors, who resisted the temptation to sell out and remain in the home with her two children, and has put her shoulder to the wheel for the last two years. One week after she came into possession of the business, she was down in her factory, beginning to add to the mirrors, which had been the chief item of production, feminine dressing table adornments. These have met with a ready sale.

A college graduate, Mrs. Anzell had previously thought of a career for herself, but she married young and had devoted herself to her two daughters until the need came for her to take over the business. She confesses that she found it difficult at first to run a business and a home, but she says she quickly learned the lesson which business women must learn, to have an expert help in her home as she engages in her office, thereby freeing herself from household cares to be with her family. Part of her time is passed in the field, and this summer a convention

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
Mrs. Luella C. Randolph, Jacksonville, Fla.
Miss Amelia J. Ralston, Auburn, N. Y.
Mrs. Katherine Seiler, San Francisco, Calif.
F. J. Nickerson, Auburn, N. Y.
William F. Rubert, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Mrs. Carrie Bishop, Schenectady, N. Y.
Mrs. Amy K. Eisenhardt, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Mary M. Hays, Newark, O.
Lee Guest, Jacksonville, Fla.
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Boyd, Chicago, Ill.
John Boyd, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Florence A. Roscoe, Syracuse, N. Y.
J. R. McNab, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mary A. Waller, Seattle, Wash.
Major J. Waller, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. George James Knott, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Grace L. Taneyhill, Bowling Green, Ky.
Miss Helen Emerson, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Effie Breeden, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Amelia Middaugh, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Adah Graves, Cleveland, O.

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took her to Europe, but her two daughters went along so that she could continue to have part of each day with them, as she does while at home.

Developed Philippine Industries
Through her interest in developing native industries in the Philippines, Mrs. Louise P. Brown is today head of a large wholesale lingerie house, while Miss Isabel Henne has built up a large business with the aid of the shoe manufacturing devices she has invented.

Other women manufacturers represented in this year's exposition are Amy Drevenstat, maker of boxes as well as the illustrator of "The Bridge of San Luis Rey"; Alleyne Archibald, who is the United States representative of a woman manufacturer of rugs in China; Mrs. Sara B. DeForest, varnish manufacturer; Mary Ryan, paint manufacturer; Mrs. Ruby Brewster, perfumes; Hedda La Velle, head of a quilt-making business; Mrs. Katherine Pierson, manufacturer of modern furniture; Mrs. M. LeFrere Carroll, manufacturer of greeting cards; Goldie Wendell, flower manufacturer; Alice Price of Englewood, N. J., manufacturer of sport clothes; Mrs. Mabel McCurrah of Brooklyn, manufacturer of men's ties; Henrietta Stein, manufacturer of flowers; Mrs. Louise L. Cherry, manufacturer of carbon paper, and ribbons; Miss Bertie R. Thornhill and Mrs. Mamie E. Rohr, makers of leather and fabric bags, and Wilma Sanda, candy maker.

Foreign Service Ministers Agree to Retain Posts

Decision Not to Offer to
Resign on March 4 Sets
American Precedent

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—A precedent in the United States Diplomatic Service has been agreed upon by its ministers through their decision to withhold their resignations, usually voluntarily tendered at the end of the presidential term.

This means that the next President, after assuming office March 4, will have to request the resignation of any minister whose post he may want to fill with a political appointee.

Up until the Administration of President Coolidge, practically every diplomatic post was considered as the spoils of victory by the incoming party, and ministers and ambassadors were rewarded to pay off party debts. President Coolidge, however, began a system of promoting career men from the ranks of the service.

This was partially discontinued when charges of inefficiency and partiality in promotions in the Foreign Service were brought before the Senate, and recently President Coolidge has filled most of the important diplomatic posts from outside the Foreign Service.

The present agreement among American ministers that they will not submit "blanket" resignations at the end of the presidential term is understood to be prompted by a desire to bring about a continuity of service in the higher diplomatic posts.

It is understood that the agreement includes not only career ministers but also political appointees who still hold office. Most of them were appointed by President Coolidge and President Harding, so that there are practically no high ranking diplomats remaining from the Wilson Administration. It is believed that most of the ambassadors will adhere to the usual custom of resigning without being requested to do so. There are 28 career diplomats now holding ministerial or ambassadorial posts, while the political appointees number 25.

Links Home and Industry



MRS. A. A. ANZELL
One of the Women Manufacturers Whose Wares Are Exhibited at the Arts and Industries Exposition, Conducts One of the Largest Concerns in the World Devoted to the Manufacture of Mirrors. With Her in the Photograph Are Her Two Daughters.

Maker of Watches



MISS MARTHA A. WITTAUWER
One of Women Manufacturers Exhibiting Products at Arts Exposition.

MAINE'S GAS TAX \$22,225,000

AUGUSTA, Me. (AP)—Approximately \$22,225,000 income to the State is expected to accrue from the 4 cent tax on gasoline this year, according to a statement issued from the State Auditor's office here. Receipts from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 this year total \$1,628,654, an increase of \$220,536 over the same period last year, when the tax was 3 cents.

CLARENCE W. BARRON HAS PASSED ON

Pioneer Interpreter of Stock
Market to Readers

Clarence W. Barron, publisher of the Wall Street Journal, Boston News Bureau and other financial news services, who passed on at Battle Creek, Mich., was internationally known as an analyst and authority on domestic and world finance. He was, too, one of the pioneer interpreters of events in the stock markets and banking centers to the reading public looking for reasons behind the trends of business.

In addition to voluminous writings on finance in the United States, including a series of 28 essays on the federal reserve system, Mr. Barron was a student, even before the war, of European money movements. He conferred with Czar Nicholas II on stabilization of the Russian currency, published an analysis of German credits in a book, "The Audacious War," shortly after the outbreak of the war, and wrote a study of peace finance under the title, "A World Remaking," in 1920. He also published widely quoted observations of Mexican and Balkan finance after visits to those countries.

Mr. Barron launched his Boston News Bureau in 1887 after 11 years of newspaper experience, mainly writing business news for the Boston Transcript. His analyses of financial events set a standard which made his small paper indispensable

to brokers and investors in his city. Later he established the Philadelphia News Bureau, and in 1901 went to New York as manager of Dow, Jones & Co., publishers of the Wall Street Journal.

He later became president of the Dow, Jones Company and of Doremus & Co., a Wall Street advertising agency, and founded Barron's Financial Weekly. These publications included extensive statistical, ticker and news bulletin services.

Mr. Barron made his home in Boston and at his estate, "The Oaks," at Cohasset, where he took particular interest in dairying and in yachting. He maintained a large dairy organization with the ambition of proving that dairy farming with the highest grade of milk could be placed on a paying basis in New England.

Interprovincial Law Suit Before Canadian Courts

Question of the Control of
Water Powers and Navigation
Is Issue

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OTTAWA—A legal battle between the Dominion and the provinces on the question of the control of water powers and incidentally navigation has opened in the Supreme Court of Canada before a full bench of seven judges and with an imposing array of eminent counsel representing both sides.

Such matters as the development of the potential powers of the St. Lawrence, both international and interprovincial in character, the development of water powers in the Ottawa and other power projects are involved, and the issue is probably one of the most important that has come before the courts in years.

Ten questions have been placed before the court for the purpose of obtaining answers to satisfactorily elucidate "the whole question of the division of legislative control over the proprietary interest in water power as between the Dominion and the provinces."

The Dominion takes the stand that when powers are developed from works which it constructs to aid navigation it owns such surplus powers, which the provinces will contend that water powers were vested in the provinces before confederation and were not transferred to Dominion domain by virtue of the British North American Act, and further, that any treaty respecting an international waterway must be subordinate to the act.

While Ontario and Quebec are chiefly interested in the question and will likely bear the brunt of the battle, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba will lend strong support to their side.

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CHINA'S RULERS FOLLOW POLICY OF MODERATION

Appointment of New Customs
Inspector-General
Seen as Reassuring Sign

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The decision of the Nanking Government to confirm the appointment of A. S. P. Edwards as officiating Inspector-General of Chinese Customs is regarded in business circles here as one of the most reassuring signs yet received that the new rulers of China intend to follow a policy of moderation, commercial and financial, in dealing with other nations.

Interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, a leading authority indicated that there had been much anxiety lest the customs organization built up so much under the care of Sir Robert Hart should be allowed to pass into inexperienced hands, thus imperiling the pre-Boxer and reorganization loans floated on the security of customs revenue.

Mr. Edwards' appointment is further regarded as an indication that the recent decision of the Nationalists to ignore the terms of the reorganization loan agreement and pay the salt duties into banks chosen by themselves instead of banks with which an agreement has been made represents an attempt to escape their financial obligations. The names of the new repositories are not yet known, but are now awaited with greater confidence.

The Chinese Government is expected in the market for further large loans in the near future and the steps being taken to place the old debts on a secure footing are likely to help materially to improve the prospects of getting new advances. Mr. Edwards first took up the duties of Inspector-General at the request of the Peking authorities as successor to Sir Francis Aclen, who resigned last year, but Nanking refused to recognize the appointment. He was formerly Commissioner of Customs at Canton and was present during the disturbances at Shanghai in 1925.

DR. NORWOOD TO VISIT AMERICA

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Dr. Frederick W. Norwood, pastor of the City Temple, has sailed on the Olympic for the United States.

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States on a six weeks' world peace campaign. He will visit Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, Washington, Chicago and Buffalo and will participate in the international peace meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on Armistice Day.

A native of Australia, Dr. Norwood has been the London preacher for the past nine years of a church founded in 1840 and of which the Rev. Joseph Parker was once pastor.

Southern Power Companies Aided Conference Fund

(Continued from Page 1)

Switzer pointed this out to show the utility companies "were apparently not interested in the organization."

The public utility companies never had, to his knowledge, any part in the planning of programs for meetings of the conference, Mr. Saville said, and only two or three members of the committee which drew up the resolutions denouncing government ownership of utilities were from the power companies. Those invited to attend the convention included members of the state legislatures, chambers of commerce, labor unions and farmers' and manufacturers' organizations, Mr. Switzer said.

The proceedings of the meetings received wide publicity and summaries of the proceedings were sent to numerous clubs and newspapers, he testified. Speakers at the 1927 meeting included Paul S. Clapp, managing director of the National Electric Light Association, and Josiah J. Newcomb, counsel for the Joint Committee on National Utility Associations.

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Upstate New York Shown to Abound With Shade Trees

Census Shows One to About
Every Third Person — Up-
to-Date Record Planned

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
UTICA, N. Y.—Cities in upstate New York have about one shade tree for every three inhabitants, a survey shows. This city, with a population of about 107,000, has approximately 35,000 shade trees, according to E. M. Swiggert, park superintendent.

A similar census of trees, taken under the direction of A. Robert Thompson, city forester of Syracuse, shows 53,386 shade trees in that city of about 180,000. Trees in city parks are not counted in these census tabulations. Only trees in streets are included.

The census in each case is a step undertaken toward completion of a definite shade tree program. Reports are kept of work done on trees, so that the record can be kept complete by daily revision. Re-checking of the census every 10 years is planned.

PENNSYLVANIA BISHOP NAMED
PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Rt. Rev. Edward M. Cross, missionary bishop of Spokane, Wash., was elected Bishop Coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania. This was the second election, the Rev. Dr. Henry K. Sherrill of Boston, Mass., declining the honor after being elected last spring.

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about to say its Good Bye
but now it is taking the
hills on high. Why?

JUNK INDUSTRY TO SET UP OWN CODE OF ETHICS

Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel to Place Business on Systematized Basis

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A movement to bring modern industrial co-ordination into the field of reclaiming waste materials has just been launched here with the formation of the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel.

The institute will seek to "glorify the American junk man" and to raise the salvaging of scrap iron to a position among the "basic industries" of the nation.

The move was said to be the first by any branch of the waste material business toward the systemizing processes already familiar in the rubber, textile, motion picture and similar industries.

Standards of Trade Practice
It includes the formulation of codes of ethics, standards of trade practice and uniform ratings of dealers. The institute also will undertake the elimination of abuses which were

said to have developed from lack of adequate commercial discipline. Organization of the institute, it was said here, marks the obsolescence of the neighborhood junk wagon with its tinkling bell and its stentorian voiced driver who paid a few cents for the old iron kettle or the broken andirons which lay rusting in the basement.

Instead, big business now directs the salvaging process. Special yards of great acreage are covered with machinery for handling this work.

Specialized Machinery Used
Giant-jawed shears which will cut through a steel railroad car in one bite, huge electric magnets and traveling cranes are employed to cut the scrap to mill specifications and load it for shipment. Warships and automobiles, bridges and typewriters find their way back into the steel furnaces by way of the modern scrap iron industry.

So important has this activity become that 55 per cent of all the "waste material" used by the steel mills at present is scrap iron, according to the institute's statistics. More than 25,000,000 tons of scrap iron is reclaimed annually, it was said, and the value of this product, together with the capital investment required, raises the scrap iron business to \$1,000,000,000 proportions.

The activities of the institute will be directed by Benjamin Schwartz, an attorney of Baltimore and Philadelphia, who was a member of the Maryland Interracial Commission of 1926.

News of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London
FOR the second time only since the foundation of the Grand Lodge of England in 1717 has the quarterly communication of that body been held outside the metropolis. On the first occasion, five years ago, the meeting was held at Liverpool shortly after the Grand Master had given his consent for the meeting to be held once a year, in September, outside London, on sufficient reason being shown. It was then that a great function took place at the newly opened cathedral, when a handsome present of a rededication of the province. Now, in 1928, the meeting has been held in Birmingham as an additional celebration of the bicentenary of the foundation of the province of Warwickshire.

Interest was manifested in the function, not only by the Freemasons of the Midlands generally but by Birmingham citizens as well, and every train arriving on the morning of the meeting brought brethren from all four points of the compass. Particular interest was manifested in the new provincial temple and headquarters erected on Broad Street and opened a few months ago by Lord Amthill as Pro Grand Master, and the library and museum which have been installed therein. The latter contains treasures not to be found in any other collection in any part of the world. It holds, among other things, what is known as the Booth collection, purchased by the province a few years since for £2000, the sum offered by an American collector. Already the part of the building allotted for the museum and library have proved far too small, and many treasures are still locked away in drawers and cannot be shown.

At last Grand Lodge is going to deal with the question of Freemasonry "of alien enemy birth," of who were so regarded in the few years prior to 1919. The reason for the still further delay is said by Sir Alfred Robbins, as president of the Board of General Purposes, to be in order that all the brethren may have the opportunity to consider the matter in all its bearings and that it may be discussed thoroughly at the December communication.

Grand Lodge has been exercised greatly by the sale on the streets of so-called "Masonic" revolvers, the title of a pamphlet, the contents of which bear no resemblance whatever to anything Masonic, but is one of a catchpenny type. It is pointed

out, however, that all who purchase this are assisting toward the profit of the person who concocted it, and who is making money out of the transaction. As Sir Alfred remarked, if any outsider imagines that for God and without effort, he can obtain all the secrets of Freemasonry, he is the kind of individual with whom he would sympathize, though, at the same time, he would condemn brethren who bought such pamphlets and passed them around if only for censure and ridicule.

In order to meet the annoyance caused by Masonic impostors, the unworthy, sometimes genuine members or initiates and sometimes not, who go around begging at lodges, in many instances the chief constables of large centers, where such are Freemasons, have taken the precaution of honorary almoners of the local lodges in each of those centers so that all applicants for relief may apply direct to them. This does not alarm the genuine applicant, while it serves to warn the impostor. This plan has been found to work with success in Oxford and Reading.

Permission has been given to the Board of General Purposes to acquire the freehold of a large block of property adjoining the existing buildings of Freemasons' Hall and the site already acquired for the extension, now in hand. This block will, it is said, "add to the amenities of the existing and new buildings," and as it is already in the possession of the province it will afford a source of income until it is wanted for Masonic purposes.

The Earl of Derby, who is Provincial Grand Master for West Lancashire, has intimated that he desires to be represented at all installation meetings in his province and, in addition to the Deputy and Assistant Provincial Grand Masters, he has instituted a rota list of Provincial Grand Officers to assist him in this undertaking.

Affection in the girls' and boys' schools is maintained by the old pupils of each after they have left their respective establishments by the organization of "associations" in which the majority of them enroll. Occasional meetings are held, and there is in each instance an annual reunion, while other features tend to maintain in middle age the associations of youth. At the old boys' dinners, in particular, there is realized the camaraderie existing among "Old Masonians" such being a natural product and not a forced growth; the veneration of old Masonians for their school, a veneration not excelled, if even it is equaled, by any other old public school boy, be he Old Etonian or Old Harrovian, or any other "old" represented in the Public Schools Association; and there is also realized the excellence of the education given in the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. It is no uncommon event to rub shoulders at one of these gatherings with an "old boy" who was at the school 60 years ago and, on the other side, find a youngster who has not long left but who has just been awarded by merit the fellowship of one of the professional scientific associations, famed throughout the world for the stringency with which its honors are awarded.

The winter season may be said to have started off on its career, and it was perhaps fitting that the first to open the ball should be the Overseas Lodge, which makes a point of entertaining members from all parts of the world. On this occasion a candidate from Nigeria was initiated, and the address to the candidate was delivered by a Past Grand Master of the district. Within the next few days the four parts of the country will be witnessing Masonic gatherings which will be in full swing, and this rush will continue with but two short breaks of a few days each at Christmas and Easter, until the end of July of the coming year.

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Reprinted from Worcester Evening Gazette
Building of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marlboro, Mass.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH DEDICATED

Edifice at Marlboro, Mass., Is of Colonial Design

MARLBORO, Mass.—The Marlboro Enterprise, referring to the dedication of the edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, corner of West Main and Winthrop Streets, this city, had this to say in a recent issue:

"The church is of Colonial architecture, the exterior being of stucco and wood. Besides the auditorium, with a seating capacity of about 120 people, the church contains a Reading Room, First and Second Readers' rooms, retiring room, lavatories, coat-room, long hall and foyer. The interior decorating is done in oyster gray

with ivory woodwork and pews of Circassian walnut. The windows are of opalescent glass.

"Christian Science services were first held in Marlboro in 1881, a society having been formed in the early nineties. In January, 1896, the G. A. R. hall was engaged for the church services and a Sunday school organized the same year. The society was merged into a church body in April, 1896, and a charter obtained at this time.

"The church property was purchased in 1899. In October, 1919, this was practically all torn down and the work of remodeling commenced. Howard Cheusey of Chicago, Ill., designed the edifice.

"The corner stone was laid Dec. 29, 1919, and the first service held in the completed structure Aug. 1, 1920. The land and buildings are valued at \$25,000."

Woman's Influence in Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

nary elementary education; there is a considerable foreign-born representation and these are the groups which to a large extent make up the study classes in such matters.

"I remember very well, for instance," Mrs. Speer said, "some little 'rough diamond girls' in one of our camps not long ago who were brought into direct contact with those principles of living peaceably together which nations all over the world are considering today.

"This camp was governed by rules made by the campers themselves. A conflict arose. A council was held and the question was asked, 'Who made the rules?' It was agreed that the rules had been made with common consent; agreed, also, in the words of a young leader, that 'this camp would not be worth living in if each one of us did just as she pleased.' This was a simple incident but it was an illustration of a very complex principle, the question of the right of the individual to act in a manner prejudicial to the group."

Mrs. Speer spoke of another incident having to do with a newcomer in an association boarding home. The girl entered the home as a transient, and it was soon discovered that she was anti-social; that she did not know the meaning of honesty or honor. It was very interesting and significant that this girl was not isolated in a chilling atmosphere of disapproval. On the contrary, she was surrounded with a wall of protection against herself; her fellows realized that if she was to get a fresh start it must be with their help and kindness. They wished to understand and to help her. And they did.

Laboratory of Experiment
"What girls learn in the Y. W. C. A. of the principles of living together is

of life can be won in the training of a girls' club.

Preparing to Vote Intelligently
"Not all our members are of voting age, by any means," Mrs. Speer continued. "But we feel that those who may not vote in this campaign year will be prepared to give intelligent expression to their convictions next year, or several years hence; and that they will have become convinced of the necessity of participating in the government which shelters them and gives them the immense privilege of American citizenship."

"Many of our young women are engaged in business or industry or the professions. To them the use of the vote is of direct and immediate interest. That is one of the boons of this generation; it has 'escaped' the apathy of the older generation which must often be provided with some conspicuous ethical problem before it takes the vote seriously.

"Not since the days of 1918, with their news of victory and the armistice, have the American people seen an autumn to compare with for interest and excitement. The candidates are strong and definite personalities with clear records; the issues are complex and varied; party lines are being violently broken, and there never was such a need in the electorate for clear thinking and good will."

"In our last report 31 cities were recorded by the associations as having had frequent lectures, single or in series, or forums on citizenship questions under their auspices for the general membership or for the public. Nine associations have taken part in state matters. One local association has endorsed a state legislation program and another has protested effectively against the holding of beauty contests.

Attention to Legislation
"There is an increase in the number of legislative committees and in the actual functioning of these committees; legislation pertaining to women in industry has had some attention in town associations and the Child Labor Amendment has had more attention, especially by Girl Reserve committees.

"Rural community associations have taken up with state departments of labor matters pertaining to the regulation of hours and night work for women; interest in arbitration has been promoted through study of certain situations—notably in regard to Mexico—by standing committees.

"The Briand proposal has been carefully studied; material on the situation in China has been gathered and distributed, and the immigration measures have been carefully considered. With our large foreign-born membership it is inevitable that there should be tremendous interest in immigration and quota matters, and we want the whole membership to understand these laws, the reasons for them, and why they should be changed or amended or better enforced.

"These are the things the association does in the field of political and legislative education. They are clear of partisan entanglements; they are constructive and clarified and forceful. They make a flexible program and their value lies in the training with which the membership as a whole receives in understanding the meaning and value of the vote. How they cast it is not an association concern."

The Burning Question

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RIGHT HANDLING OF CHILD URGED AS CRIME CURB

Correction of Early Misbehavior Is Preventive, Say Illinois Investigators

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Skilled and sympathetic handling of the behavior difficulties of children should be the best method for the prevention of crime in the youth and the man, according to a report of the Illinois Association for Criminal Justice in a survey of juvenile delinquency.

The organization is a voluntary one composed of prominent citizens, financed by business and professional men, seeking facts and the best means of reform in the administration of the criminal law.

The report indicated that the criminal careers of adult offenders almost without exception were forecast by outcroppings in childhood which might have been corrected under proper influences.

This was borne out by the statement of Dr. D. P. MacMillan, for years head of the division of child study of the Chicago public schools, who declared, the report said, that "with one exception he had examined as a child every notorious Chicago criminal who had recently been before the public through the newspapers."

He also stated that in practically all of these cases facilities for carrying out his recommendations had not been available.

"The first contacts of the juvenile delinquent with the law and its agencies are often the crucial ones in the determination of his future career," said the report in recommending that trained social workers rather than the police make the first investigations where a boy or girl is

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brought to the attention of the authorities.

Subsequent to the issuance of this report, important changes in administration of the state training school for boys were put into effect, corporal punishment being abandoned, and the head of the institution transferred.

The report recommended that institutional commitment be made a last resort.

GERMAN PREMIERS DISCUSS GENEVA ACTS

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—At a conference of the prime ministers of all the German federal states with the Reich's Cabinet in Berlin at which the outcome of the negotiations at Geneva was discussed, the suggestion was made to ask the United States to appoint two representatives for a commission which is to be formed for examining the Dawes agreement.

One should be a member of the Democratic and the other the Republican Party, it was proposed, in order to prevent the reparations question being tangled up in the United States presidential elections. The prime ministers of the federal states unanimously approved the German delegation's attitude at Geneva after the Chancellor, Dr. Müller, had made a speech relating all the details.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPER DEAL

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—The Gloucester Citizen, established 52 years ago as an evening newspaper and the Gloucester Journal, a weekly which celebrated its bicentenary in 1922 have been purchased by Northcliffe Newspapers, Ltd. This is part of Lord Rothermere's scheme to acquire evening newspapers in different parts of the country.

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Intellectuals Unite for Peace
Many Scholars of Worldwide Fame Meet in Czechoslovakian Capital
BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PRAGUE—The fifth congress of the International League for Cultural Co-operation opened here today in the presence of 150 famous scholars of 18 states under the presidency of Dr. Tille, of Prague University. Karl Krofta, representing the Foreign Minister, Dr. Beneš, declared that the mission of small nations was not in the form of an aggressive policy but of peaceful work and he hoped the congress would mark a further step toward moral pacification which was the real end of foreign policy.

This League established in 1922 by Prince Rohan seeks to unite intellectuals regardless of nationality in the common service for peace and progress and includes among its members leading European statesmen, professors and writers. The lecturers include Dr. Blacker and Professor Desauter of Frankfurt, Greece and Lithuania elected new members. It was decided that the next Congress, in 1929, should be held in Barcelona, simultaneously with the International Exhibition there.

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TRADERS SEEK RESTRICTION ON INDIAN REFORMS

British Interests Appeal to Simon Commission to Curb the Legislative Assembly

BOMBAY—The Government of India is required to carry on the administration under difficulties which no other government in the world (except on rare occasions that of the United States) is called upon to face. It has to work through an Assembly in which it is in a permanent minority, says a memorandum addressed by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India (European) to the Simon Commission. The memorandum, which outlines the views of the chamber on Indian constitutional reform, is representative of practically the whole of the commercial interests in India. It is intended to be an honest attempt to meet the aspirations of Indians for self-government, without injury to the interests represented by them.

The European Chambers of Commerce are only prepared to favor the grant of responsible government in provinces on condition that the position of the Government of India vis-à-vis the Legislative Assembly is strengthened. The proceedings of the Legislative Assembly show that it would be in the highest degree unwise to confer any greater powers upon that body at present, the memorandum asserts.

Restriet Powers of Legislature
It recommends that the strength of the government parties should be made approximately equal to what, it is anticipated, will be the strength of the anti-government party. This will not enable the Government to carry all measures regardless of public opinion and without a fair opportunity for dissenting opinions to be expressed, but it will give it that minimum of legislative power which cannot be denied to any government without grave consequences to the administration of the country.

The European chambers are greatly concerned at the tendency shown by Indian politicians to introduce legislation discriminating against British commercial interests established in British India. They claim that the remarkable increase in the wealth of India during the last century has been due more to the initiative of British firms than to any other cause except the establishment of peace by British political rule.

The European firms in India, the memorandum states, so far from desiring to hamper indigenous enterprise, welcome it as likely to increase the wealth of the country to the advantage of Indians and British alike. They do, however, claim, on grounds of justice and expediency, that the Indian legislatures shall not be in a position to imperil the existing development of any commercial or industrial interests established in India by legislation or taxation, indicating discrimination of a racial or communal character.

Strong Second Chamber Asked
The chambers ask for "national treatment" only for industries and commerce established in India, whether registered there or not, but nothing in this demand is to be construed as preventing the imposition of tariffs for revenue or preventive purposes.

They consider that if the sweeping reforms suggested are to be carried out, a second chamber should be created, consisting of elder statesmen who will never solicit votes on the hustings for election to a popular house. This cannot be regarded in any sense as a reactionary proposal, it is pointed out, for the members of the Senate in Canada and of some of the provincial upper houses in Australia are nominated. The chambers recommend the abolition of the Provincial Executive Council and the transfer to a ministry responsible to the Provincial Legislature of all subjects now administered by either half of the Government.

CEYLON HOUSE FOR LONDON PROPOSED

BOMBAY—Proposals to erect a Ceylon House in London and a Trade Information Bureau and Commercial Museum in Ceylon are made by the committee reporting on plans for the extension of Ceylon's markets. The committee considers that the information bureau should be established in a prominent position in the business center in Colombo and that agencies and commissioners should be appointed in other countries. It is pointed out that Ceylon trade is at a disadvantage owing to the absence of representation in London. The committee feels that Ceylon, as the premier Crown Colony, should be in line with other parts of the British Empire, which have trade commissioners in London and elsewhere.

MONUMENT FOR SPAIN FROM SOUTH AMERICA

MADRID—The special Commissioner of the Argentine Republic, Don Hernando Castroman, who carries instructions from the Government of that country in regard to the arrangements for its participation in next year's exhibition at Seville, states that Argentina, together with other South American countries, is planning the erection of a gigantic monument in honor of Spain, the mother country, the site for which will be chosen in the peninsula.

The height of the monument will be 150 meters and the cost is estimated at 5,000,000 Argentine pesos. The funds for the foundation and base of this monument will be provided by an illustrious Argentine family, descendants of Spaniards. A beautiful wooden chest is being presented to Spain, carved by Argentine sculptors. It will contain flags of both nations embroidered by children.

Japanese Erect Building Nearly 1/4-Mile in Length

Modern Methods Gradually Changing Appearance of Streets in Tokyo

TOKYO—Tokyo Central Station, a mammoth building of red brick and white stone in the German style, has long been one of the chief landmarks of the capital of Japan, but it is rapidly being overshadowed by the eight-story office buildings which are rapidly going up around the plaza on which it faces. It is not a tall building, but it is close to a quarter of a mile in length, and it is the first such building which the country has seen upon their arrival in Tokyo, the lodestone for every Japanese in these modern days.

The building houses a hotel, certain railway offices, the headquarters of the Japan Tourist Bureau and other institutions, some of note and some of the most lowly kind. But these smaller and apparently insignificant businesses are indeed fortunate in their location when their annual receipts are taken into account.

Big Profits Realized
The stalls which sell cheap toys, candy, books, magazines, papers and tobacco do a business of around \$2500 a month, while their rental is little more than nominal. There are two shoe-shining stands in the stalls and each clears \$1250 a year, despite the fact that millions of Japanese still wear sandals rather than boots or shoes. In fact, this amount of business is a clear indication of the rapidity with which the Japanese is forsaking his native costume for the clothing of the West, although this is still largely confined to men and young children.

Tokyo Station is also one of the last homes of the *rikisha*, that little man-power cart which is not much more than a half-century old but which has come to be identified in the world's mind as an inseparable part of Japan. The coming of electric street cars marked the beginning of the decline of the *rikisha*. Motorbuses were added, and now taxicabs are sufficiently plentiful in Tokyo that the *rikisha* is becoming almost a rare sight in the capital.

Red Caps Prosperous
It is easier to get a taxi in Tokyo today than it was to find a *rikisha* even five years ago, when there were but three taxicabs in the whole city. It is the men and women from the country who keep the *rikisha* pullers around Tokyo Station going. They hesitate to take an automobile, and usually call for the mode of conveyance with which they are familiar. The *rikisha* men at Tokyo Station do an annual business of between \$25,000 and \$30,000; the taxi companies with licenses to operate there do an annual business of about \$65,000 each.

ECONOMIC MISSION GOES TO AUSTRALIA

LONDON—The members of the economic mission appointed by the British Government to visit Australia, are now on their way to that continent. The mission is to confer with the Commonwealth and state governments, and with leaders of industry and commerce, on labor, migration and other matters.

The mission includes Sir Arthur Dickman, associated with the coal, iron, and steel trades; Sir Hugo Hirst of the General Electric Company; Douglas Orme Malcolm of the British South Africa Company; and Ernest Clarke of the London Underground Railway. The mission is to return to England next February, via New Zealand and Canada.

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New Occupants of London's Mansion House



SIR KYNASTON AND LADY STUDD
The Former Was Recently Elected to Become the New Lord Mayor of the City of London, which Office He Will Assume on Nov. 9.

New Lord Mayor Famous Cricketer

City of London's Coming Chief Magistrate Also Noted as Philanthropist

LONDON—Sir Kynaston Studd, who has been elected by the Court of Aldermen to be Lord Mayor of London, was distinguished in his youth as a cricketer, playing for Eton College and Middlesex and being at one time captain of the Cambridge eleven.

Sir Kynaston has been for many years chairman of the Regent Street Polytechnic, a beneficial London educational institution founded by the late Quintin Hogg in 1880 which affords instruction of a comprehensive character to workers, and now has branches in many other cities. "What we wanted to develop our 'intuition into' wrote its founder was a place which should recognize that God had given man more than one side to his character, and where we could gratify any reasonable taste, whether athletic, intellectual, spiritual, or social." This mission has been worthily carried on under Sir Kynaston, whose good work has been recognized by his being made an Alderman in 1923. He has also been senior sheriff of London and Senior Grand Deacon of English Freemasons.

Lady Studd who will preside during the coming year at civic entertainments in the Guildhall, was before her marriage Princess Alexandra Lieven. She is a daughter of the late Prince Paul Lieven, Grand Master of Ceremonies at the Tsar's Court in Russia. She has received gold and silver medals of the Red Cross Society for good work in supporting war sufferers in Mesopotamia, Persia and India.

SUBMARINE SAFETY SOUGHT

WASHINGTON (AP)—The special submarine safety board authorized by Congress to study some 4500 undersea safety devices has commenced a series of conferences here with high naval officials and submarine officers.

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Cook Honored in Festival at British Villages

Bicentenary of Explorer Is Attended by Australian Delegates

MARTON, Eng.—Celebrations in honor of Capt. James Cook were recently held by the little villages of Great Ayton and Marton in Yorkshire—the latter being his birthplace—to commemorate the bicentenary of the great British navigator. The function was attended by Sir James Farr, High Commissioner for New Zealand, and Sir George Fuller, Agent General for New South Wales, representing the High Commissioner for Australia.

"The great navigator," said Sir James Farr, "was especially attached to New Zealand, and had a high regard for its native inhabitants—the Maoris—admittedly the finest savage race in the world. New Zealand was his headquarters on his first voyage in 1769, and his appointed rendezvous with his sister ship the *Discovery* on his two subsequent voyages. I have myself stood in the little bay in New Zealand where he landed—the first white man to set foot on these beautiful island shores. I have often visited Ship Cove, which was his favorite headquarters. In both places the New Zealand Government has erected monuments to his memory."

An Admiralty Tribute
The great qualities of sturdy independence, self-reliance and sense of duty that helped Cook to rank as one of the greatest of sailors and explorers, were vividly described by Rear-Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond. Sir Herbert told how Cook, the son

of a farm laborer, began his career on the land, being hired to scare crows with a rattle for a neighboring farmer. Thereafter he found his way to the mercantile marine and in 1759 piloted Wolfe's expedition through the rocks and shoals of the St. Lawrence on its way to the Heights of Abraham.

The thoroughness of Cook's work led to his being dispatched to Tahiti to observe the transit of Venus and afterward to his historic quest for the great continent, then supposed to exist in the south Pacific Ocean. He found New Zealand and thoroughly charted the coast, then crossed to New Holland (Australia), naming New South Wales and Botany Bay, discovering on his way back that New Guinea was not, as had been thought, part of a great continent.

His Last Expedition
Another expedition to the south Pacific finally refuted the allegations of the supposed continent, and thereafter Cook turned his steps northward to try to find the northern passage around America from the Pacific through to the Atlantic. Having explored the coast of Alaska and Bering Strait in vain he made his way to Hawaii, where his career terminated in a brush with the natives.

Not the least of Cook's outstanding qualities was his ability to keep his crews at sea for long periods of time contented.

Comparison Made of American and British Methods

London Financial Circles View With Approval Publicity in Commercial Affairs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The policy of frequent and frank communications with shareholders which is being increasingly adopted by large American corporations, especially those of the customer-shareholder type, is viewed with much interest in British financial circles. It is a very great departure from the policy usually maintained by British companies, where as a rule the only opportunity for shareholders to question officials is by personal attendance at the annual meeting.

There seems to be a widespread belief in Great Britain, however, that the American plan of inducing customers to become shareholders is fundamentally sound, and that as this plan is introduced and encouraged in Great Britain it will be found profitable for British companies to modify their established attitude toward shareholders. Some of the comment which has already been made in England shows a curious confusion of information on the whole subject, many believing that companies of the highest type would never send out such letters.

It is a fact, however, that British investors are more and more becoming shareholders in the big American public utilities and in consequence are receiving such letters and communications. The unquestioned standing of these companies has done much to correct misimpression on the whole subject.

The London Financial Times reprints a letter issued by one of the big American utilities and discusses the matter in a most friendly way, coming to the conclusion that as between the American policy of complete frankness and the British policy of secrecy in business, the proponents of the American view "could advance sound moral arguments to show that the British convention is wrong."

CO-OPERATIVE SUCCEEDS

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—In the coal-mining district of West Maitland a co-operative company, with the workers as shareholders, and known as the West Maitland Co-operative Baking Society, Ltd., has reduced the price of bread by about 1 1/2d. the two-pound loaf and paid its shareholders a bonus of 3s. 6d. in the pound on their bread accounts.

Official Asks Better Education for Natal Negroes

£5 Is Spent on Each Indian, £17 on Each White Child, but Negroes Get Only £2 10s.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DURBAN, Natal—Dr. C. T. Loram, acting superintendent of education for Natal, holds that it is necessary in South Africa for the natives to develop along the same lines as the European section of the people because, he added, quoting Booker Washington, the American Negro leader, "If you are to keep one section of a people down, you must stay down with them."

The native education policies in the various provinces varied, Dr. Loram pointed out. In the Cape the native was regarded as a potential white man and native children were taught in exactly the same way as white children. In Natal, however, he was regarded as a separate person and the tendency was rather to make the very best native possible than to bring him right up to the level of the white man.

The question of industrial development among natives was far from satisfactory. They were taught in their schools the rudiments of agriculture or of carpentry, or of boot-making, yet as a result of the action which had invariably been taken by the various trade unions affected, they were given no scope whatever after leaving school.

"I hope people in South Africa will realize," said Dr. Loram, "that it is in their own interest that a place should be found in the industrial world for their black fellow citizens." It was of interest that of over 1,000,000 native children, ready for education, only one-fifth of that number were attending school. Native education at present costs the state about £2 10s. per child per year. To educate all the native children possible at this low figure would cost the state something like £2,500,000. In taxation the natives of the country paid something like £1,200,000.

The cost of Indian education on the other hand was £5 per year per child and that of white children £17. It was commonly argued, he said, that as he belonged to the country the native was entitled to receive a grant as big as if not bigger than that enjoyed by the Indian community.

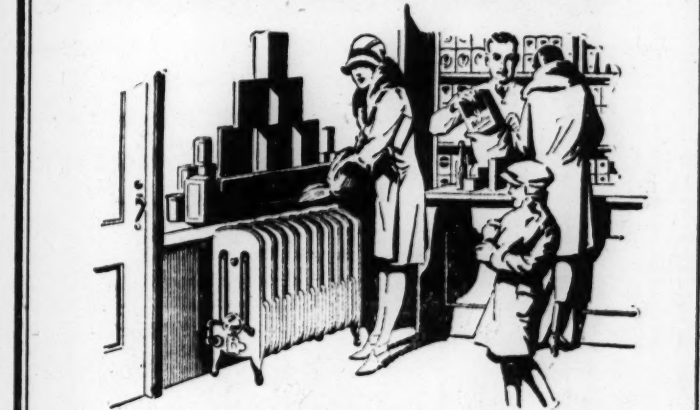
The love of the native for education was so great, Dr. Loram said, that he was sure they would be willing to pay even more in taxes, if they could be assured of a bigger educational grant.

CARNEGIE TRUSTEES AID AFRICAN LIBRARY

DURBAN, Natal—No less a sum than £100,000 has been set aside by the trustees of the Carnegie Corporation for the assistance of

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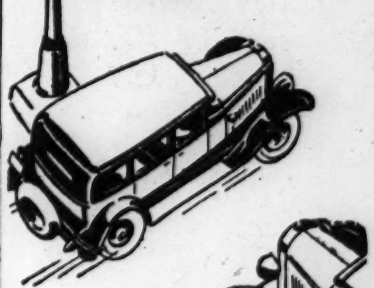
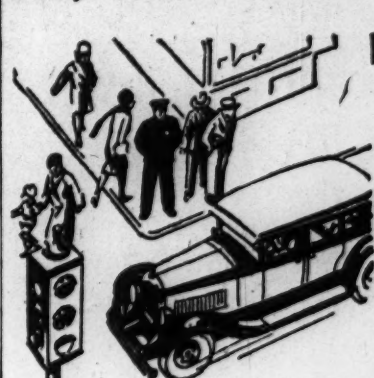
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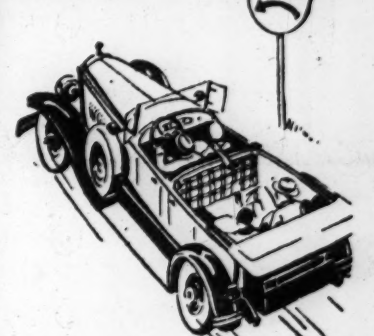


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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

ARMOUR BOWS TO J. M. BARNES

Eugene Sarazen Is Forced to
Battle Hard to Win in
Professional Golf

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—Thomas D. Armour was eliminated by James M. Barnes, Eugene Sarazen was forced to wage a great battle from behind to escape defeat at the hands of William Melhorn and A. R. Espinoza played par-equaling golf both morning and afternoon as the cream of the country's professional golfers battled through the first rounds of match play in quest of their national championship Tuesday.

In striking contrast to the ding-dong battles that featured most of the 16 matches was the easy, nonchalant manner in which Walter C. Hagen, titholder for the last four years, strolled around the course winning from William Oge, of Worcester, Mass., 4 and 3, after getting away to a 3 up lead in the morning 18 holes. Hagen appeared content to have the remaining ones with the result that he picked up one additional stroke in the afternoon.

Hagen vs. Blanton
In the next round Hagen is bracketed with Julian Blanton, a comparative unknown from Toledo, O. The newcomer served notice that he might cause some trouble, however, by taking over E. McClellott of Minneapolis, 9 to 8.

L. H. Diegel, White Plains, N. Y., knocked off five par and five birdies Tuesday afternoon in defeating Tonia Manero of Elms Ford, N. Y., 10 and 8. Barnes and Sarazen, who meet in the next round, stand out together with A. A. Watrous, Grand Rapids, Mich., leading rivals of Hagen in the lower half of the draw, while Espinoza, on the strength of his great play here, is conceded the best chance to win through in the upper half. Sixteen players now remain in the running.

Both the long-limbed Barnes, the winner of this championship back in 1916, the first year it was held, and Sarazen, who also has won the title twice, were called upon to produce some of their greatest golf to win. Barnes succeeded in gaining an early lead and clinging to it and Sarazen by wearing down his opponent with an dogged determination.

Starting the afternoon round, Sarazen was trailing two down and he was still two holes to go when they reached the twenty-seventh green.

Climax Near Clubhouse
The hole is near the clubhouse, and there, under the eyes of the bulk of the gallery, the climax of the match was reached. Sarazen won the hole with a three, made it all square on the twenty-eighth with another par, halved the twenty-ninth, and finally edged ahead at the thirtieth with still another. Two more halves and Sarazen went down 3 on another winning par.

On the thirty-fourth their drives were good and close together. Melhorn studied his iron shot for a full two minutes, unusual for him, and banged it into a trap at the left of the green. On the next stroke his trouble shooter raised nothing but sand and the match was up. Sarazen again shooting par to take the hole. The summary:

PROFESSIONAL GOLFERS' ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

William Macfarlane, Oak Ridge, defeated James Poulis, Chicago, 9 and 7.
Horton Smith, London, defeated William Burke, Blad Brook, 2 and 1.
Glenn Spencer, Garrison, Md., defeated Fred McPherson, Indiana, 8 and 6.
Perry Del Vecchio, Greenburg, Pa., defeated Jack Burke, Houston, Tex., 1 up.
A. R. Espinoza, Chicago, defeated John Golden, North Jersey, 8 and 4.
R. G. MacDonald, Chicago, defeated William Klein, Minneapolis, 2 up.
Rock E. Hudson, Chicago, defeated William Klein, Wheatley Hills, 3 and 2.
Patrick Donohue, New York, defeated Mortie Dutra, California, 6 and 4.
J. M. Barnes, New York, defeated T. D. Armour, 3 and 2.
Eugene Sarazen, Fresh Meadow, defeated William Melhorn, New York, 4 and 2.
A. A. Watrous, Grand Rapids, Mich., defeated Olin Dutra, California, 2 and 1.
Edward Dudley, Los Angeles, defeated W. Cox, Brooklyn, 2 and 2.
George Christ, Rochester, defeated Albert Alcroft, Youngstown, 1 up (35 holes).
L. H. Diegel, Fenimore, defeated Anthony Manero, Fairview, 10 and 8.
Walter C. Hagen, Toledo, defeated William Oge, Worcester, 4 and 3.
Julian Blanton, Toledo, defeated E. McClellott, Minneapolis, 9 and 8.

MILLIGAN IS RELEASED
PITTSBURGH (AP)—Edward Milligan, utility infielder of the Pittsburgh National League baseball club, was released from the Dallas Club of the Texas League in part payment for pitcher Homer Blankenship. Milligan, formerly with the Chicago Cubs, was released by the White Sox joined the Pirates last spring.

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ROCK OX FAIR

ROCK OX FAIR

Cardinals Rely on Same Men Who Stopped Yankees in 1926

Alexander, Sherdel and Haines Have Proved Their
Effectiveness Against American Leaguers—
Averages About Same as Two Years Ago

Along the Mississippi River there is much rejoicing today, for the people of St. Louis are celebrating the second National League pennant victory of the St. Louis Cardinals in the last three seasons and are preparing to celebrate what they confidently expect will be their second world championship in batting. Cardinals have to do is to defeat the New York Yankees in the World Series which opens Thursday in New York, a feat which they accomplished once before in 1926. Naturally, St. Louis fans are confident, for with their "big three," Alexander, Sherdel and Haines, to say nothing of Mitchell, Frankhouse and one or two likely-looking pitching recruits, they can depend with assurance upon the kind of pitching that the Yankees are known to be weakest against.

Are the Cardinals as strong as they were in the 1926 series? There are reasons for believing that they are not, although the averages in fielding and hitting show little difference. For instance, in 1926 the Cardinals had an average of .285 for the season and .285 for the one just completed. In fielding they had an average of .969 in 1926 and .974 in 1928. They have the same three star pitchers mentioned above that vanquished the Yankees in 1926. They have a manager in William B. McKechnie, although not the aggressive, outspoken, enthusiastic type such as Rogers Hornsby, is well versed in the rules of sound baseball and has the capability of getting the best out of his players. It was he who piloted the Pittsburgh Pirates to a pennant in 1925 and defeated Washington in the World Series. It was his coaching that helped the Cardinals so magnificently in 1927 when they gave the leaders a race for the title. Then why are the Cardinals stronger this year than in 1926?

Averages Do Not Tell Story
Averages are not the best basis upon which to figure the chances of a club winning out in a seven-game series. They are better for figuring the chances of winning in a 154-game pennant race. One reason why it is thought that the Cardinals are not as strong as in 1926 is because they do not appear to have the dash and enthusiasm which marked their play of two years ago. In three crucial series with the Giants they lost decisively each time. They won when the Giants slumped against Chicago, and the Braves were unable to stop them, although they made a good try. They are now to face a team that went up against the Athletics in several crucial series and against other aspirants for the title early in the year, and defeated them one and all decisively.

Bottomley at first base had one of the best seasons of his career. He hit for .324, compared to his 1926 average of .298 and his long-time average of .300. He is better than any other player in the league. He has a great year in the outfield, hitting for .346, compared to .271 in 1926. He is better than any other player in the league. He has a great year in the outfield, hitting for .346, compared to .271 in 1926. He is better than any other player in the league.

Infield Better in 1926
Maranville, great as his comeback has been, cannot claim to compare with the infield of 1926, who was brilliant. The infield of Bottomley, Hornsby, Thevenon and Bell far excelled that of Bottomley, Frisch, Maranville and High. Bell's average of .325 in 1926 is compared to High's .289 this year. In the outfield, where the hitting should be the heaviest, the Cardinals have the best with Frisch, and is good at bat. But Frisch is not at his best this year. He is batting for .306, less than Hornsby's .318 in 1926, when that star hitter had an off year.

Pitching Is Chief Asset
It is upon pitching that Manager McKechnie bases most of his hopes of winning the world title. At the head of the list is Grover C. Alexander, the star who held the Yankees practically helpless in 1926. Since the Yankees will line up in practically the same way they did in 1926, Alexander's is the Yankees' greatest enemy. At least, he is very good. In the second contest of the 1928 series he defeated the Yankees 6 to 2, holding them to four hits, three of them singles. Incl- dentally he struck out 10 men. In the sixth game he was called upon again and won another game, 10 to 2, striking out six and allowing eight hits. Then came his spectacular last appearance in the seventh inning of the final game as a relief pitcher to strike out Lazzari with three men on when a hit would have won the series for the American Leaguers. He held the Yankees hitless for 2-1/3 innings. The Yankees cannot forget his great effectiveness against them. Sherdel pitched two games in 1926 but lost both of them because he was opposed by the great Pennock who was at his best. But who is there that can defeat Sherdel twice in the 1928 series and also defeat Alexander, Haines and Mitchell? Sherdel allowed only six hits and nine hits in the first and fourth games, respectively, and pitched the fourth game without relief. In the fourth game he struck out both Gehrig and Ruth.

There is probably no other pitching staff in the major leagues that should prove as effective in downing the Yankees as that of the Cardinals. The fact that two right-handers, Haines and Alexander, have been pitched against the world champions gives St. Louis added hope, for Sherdel, Mitchell and Reinhardt, left-handers, are certainly no slouches.

SIDELINES
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN has asked for 10,000 tickets to the Oct. 27, in numbers, that is sufficient evidence of loyal support to the Badger football team. The meeting of these two last year resulted in a 14-0 victory for Michigan.

Three outstanding games for the larger eleven through the country this coming Saturday should be: East, United States Military Academy-Southern Methodist College; middle West, Wisconsin-Notre Dame; Pacific coast, University of California-Southern California; and the Oregon Agricultural College. The United States Naval Academy-Boston College game in the East possibly may be entered on the upset column, for Navy is none too strong as yet and the Boston eleven has prospects.

Coach L. A. Young had a fair opportunity to test his entire squad against the College last week in defeating the latter, 34 to 0. Conditions were adverse, but the Penn eleven handled the wet ball smoothly throughout and every one of the 40 men got into the game. It showed that the Red and Blue are well supplied in reserve strength, some of which looked capable of pressing the regulars. Trusins made only two first downs, the second coming on the last play of the game against Penn's third-string lineup.

Estimates have reached 135,000 people to view the Navy-Notre Dame game at Soldier Field last week from Saturday. More than 90,000 tickets have been sold to date, according to Norman C. Barry, chairman of the committee of arrangements. The present attendance record is held by the same field with 117,000 viewing the Notre-Dame-Southern California game last year.

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The commanding selling events of the Fall—great new stocks of rugs, carpets and curtains in practically every conceivable type and style—moderate priced to the ultra-fine—and all subjected to substantial money saving reductions. Some examples listed.

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WORLD TITLES FOR BILLIARD PLAYERS

Plan International Tourney
at Two Games

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—World's championships at three-cushion and pocket billiards are to be held in this city, probably in December. The announcement made here withholds the dates and the hall, but it is learned that Recital Hall where the United States championships in these games were held last spring, is the place.

This is declared to be the first world championship tourney ever held in these styles of billiards. What were generally accepted as world's title contests in the past were in reality only United States crowns. It is explained, International championships have been held officially only in the balk line billiard games.

Four players at pocket and four at three-cushion were qualified in the national tourneys held last spring. Entries from other countries are being sought, but outside of one three-cushion player in Cuba there are none well known in foreign lands who might measure up to the class of competition expected here.

The pocket and three-cushion tourneys will be held in conjunction, one admission ticket will entitle the holder to view a game of each style.

Besford Retains Swimming Title

Equals Fastest Time in the
English 150-Yard Back-
stroke Championship

WINNERS OF ENGLISH MEN'S 150
YARDS BACKSTROKE SWIMMING
CHAMPIONSHIP

	Time	M.	S.
1902—W. Call	2	6	6
1904—W. Call	2	14	3
1906—W. Call	2	14	3
1907—F. A. Urwin	2	4	4
1908—F. A. Urwin	1	59	4
1909—F. A. Urwin	2	24	3
1910—W. Call	1	58	3
1911—M. Weckesser	1	58	3
1912—G. H. Webster	2	0	0
1913—G. H. Webster	1	54	4
1914—No competition			
1915—G. H. Webster	1	54	4
1916—Gerard Blitz, Belgium	1	55	4
1917—Austin Rawlinson	1	55	4
1918—Austin Rawlinson	1	55	4
1919—Austin Rawlinson	1	48	1
1920—Austin Rawlinson	1	52	8
1921—Austin Rawlinson	1	51	3
1922—J. C. P. Besford	1	51	3
1923—J. C. P. Besford	1	48	1

*Record time for the race.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—J. C. P. Besford of South Manchester equaled the fastest time ever recorded in the men's 150 yards backstroke swimming championship of England—incidentally, he tied the national record for the distance—while retaining his title at Sheffield last night. He returned in 48-1-58, as Austin Rawlinson, the Liverpool policeman, who won the championship from 1922 to 1926, inclusive, did four years ago. W. Francis of Renfrew, Scotland, was second, in 50-2-58—the second fastest time since Besford's first held in 1902—and J. W. Trippett, Sheffield, was third, one second behind him. Besford had 2 1/2 yards to spare at the final touch, but the distance between second and third was only a matter of inches.

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Three 'Second Teams' in the 'Big Ten' Have Games This Week-End

Intercollegiate Conference Will See More Football
Saturday Than Ever Before in Any Day
of Its History

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—More football will be played in the Intercollegiate Conference this Saturday than ever before in its history. This is due to the fact that not only do all 10 of the varsity teams go into action, but three or more "second" teams have engagements. Doubleheaders are to be played by University of Illinois, Northwestern University and University of Wisconsin. No Conference teams meet each other, however.

Formidable opponents are being taken on by Indiana University and University of Wisconsin. The Hoosiers receive the strong University of Oklahoma eleven at Bloomington, Ill., while the Badgers stand against the varsity of Notre Dame at Madison, Wis. The University of Michigan is receiving Ohio Wesleyan University.

University of Minnesota is to receive Creighton University at Minneapolis. University of Iowa faces Monmouth College at Iowa City, and Purdue University is host to De Pauw University at Lafayette. The title defenders, Illinois, entertain Bradley Polytechnic Institute at Champaign, while the second team goes to see De Paul University in Chicago. Northwestern opposes Butler University at Evanston, and the first string and Loyola University of Chicago with the second; Chicago takes on University of Wyoming in the first game and Lake Forest College in the second at the Midway.

Victory for Indiana over Oklahoma would raise the popular estimate of the Hoosiers several notches. Coach H. O. Page is now in his third year at Bloomington, and his methods are beginning to show results. The Hoosiers defeated Washburn College, 14 to 0, and their second best Indiana State Normal, 29 to 0, showing that they are getting into form early. Oklahoma will have to look out for sweepstakes Coach Zuppke has two or three sets of backs, all of "Big Ten" caliber, and some who should become outstanding stars. One of these is F. H. Walker '30, halfback, who showed flashes of speed and agility last season, and others are J. A. Timm '30 and Fred Humbert '30, powerful line smashers.

While it is claimed that Coach F. H. Yost is building anew at Michigan, followers of the "Big Ten" know that as always he has plenty of talent available. Victorious Michigan teams have become such a tradition in the Conference that any defeat for them is an upset, and an upset it would be if Ohio Wesleyan should outscore the Wolverines this Saturday. With Capt. G. E. Rich '29, at halfback, Michigan can count on some scoring ability anyhow. Rich is an Oklahoma if necessary.

Chicago, the only other team that has revealed its possibilities in a game, needs to show considerable improvement in co-ordinating its forward pass offense if it is to defeat Wyoming. In the game with South Carolina the Maroons threw many short, snappy passes to the wings which fell incomplete. They failed, not because of the Southern defense, but because the Maroons had not perfected their rhythm. Lateral passes were all they could get away with.

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October Sale of Oriental Rugs

So important has this event grown with us, that we sent our Pittsburgh representative to the Orient to prepare for it. Buying at the source of production eliminates many handling charges. Kaufmann customers will choose from virgin bales—which means that the bales have never been broken and the better patterns taken out to sell at higher prices. Few stores in America can equal the prices in this event. Visit the Oriental rug section and see for yourself these remarkable offerings!

October Sale of Oriental Rugs

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October Sale of Oriental Rugs

October Sale of Oriental Rugs

October Sale of Oriental Rugs

Capablanca Wins Chess at Budapest

F. J. Marshall, United States, Finishes in Second Place—Knoch, Austria, Third

BUDAPEST CHAMPIONSHIP CHESS
Player and Country Won Lost
Capablanca, Cuba 7 2
Marshall, United States 5 4
Knoch, Austria 5 4
Spielmann, Austria 4 5
A. Steiner, Hungary 4 5
Havasi, Hungary 4 5
H. Steiner, United States 4 5
Von Balla, Hungary 3 6
Merényi, Hungary 2 7

BUDAPEST, Hungary (AP)—Jose R. Capablanca of Cuba won the international chess masters tournament with seven points. United States champion Frank J. Marshall was second with six points and H. Knoch of Austria and Rudolf Spielmann also of Austria tied for third with five points.

The play was concluded with the five games of the ninth round, of which four were drawn. The only winner today was A. Steiner of Hungary, who tied for first place with Dr. Vajda, Hungary. The summaries:

First Board—Rudolf Spielmann, Austria, drew with F. J. Marshall, United States.

Second Board—A. Steiner, Hungary, defeated H. Knoch, Austria, and drew with Capablanca, Cuba, in 14 moves.

Third Board—Herman Steiner, United States, drew with Vajda, Hungary.

Fourth Board—Dr. Vajda, Hungary, drew with Capablanca, Cuba, in 14 moves.

Fifth Board—Merényi, Hungary, drew with Balla, Hungary, in an ending with bishops of opposite colors.

The White Sox-Cubs city series is being renewed this year after a one-year layoff.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

PACIFIC COAST STARTS EARLY

Hard Games Already Appearing on Its Conference Football Schedule

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOSCOW, Ida.—Seldom has the Pacific Coast Conference had a football schedule in which so much attention was concentrated on opening games. This coming Saturday, only three weeks after the squads first stepped onto the gridirons, six teams line up in a manner which presages a disturbance in the ranks of the Conference favorites.

Contrary to the common practice of holding off the harder games until mid-season or after, Coach G. S. Warner himself elected to send his Stanford eleven to Eugene to open the conference play against a strong University of Oregon team. University of Southern California, which critics rank with Stanford as the strongest eleven in the Pacific Coast Conference, defends its goal against an Oregon State Agricultural College eleven, which descends from the north with determination and considerable power. In the North, State College of Washington invades the University of Montana campus. In the light of what happened last Saturday great interest will focus on the games in which Stanford, Southern California and the Oregon Aggies participate.

Many believe that Warner, though one of America's great football coaches, may have made a poor guess in tackling Oregon so early. Stanford eleven are slow starters, while Oregon has established a reputation of being keen in early encounters. Two weeks ago, in the first practice game, Stanford showed the usual slow starting symptoms. Last Saturday the Cardinals fell before Olympic Club, while Oregon administered a decisive defeat to Pacific University. Stanford lost 12 to 6, while the Oregon eleven rolled up 46 points and prevented Pacific from scoring. Stanford probably could have defeated the challengers by throwing its entire strength into the game, for the Cardinals revealed plenty of flashes of power, but Coast Conference teams are attaching less importance to non-Conference preliminary games.

Oregon vs. Stanford
Oregon has a way of tripping favorites in the early games. Last year Idaho, then a ranking favorite, tackled Oregon at Eugene, with the game concluding the same place on the calendar held by the Oregon-Stanford contest. An Oregon eleven held Idaho to a scoreless tie. Selected for a second division place this year, Oregon will have an uphill battle against Stanford, which will make Coach J. J. McEwan's eleven play excellent football.

The Oregon Aggies and Southern California also met last year at Los Angeles, and the Southern eleven won, 13 to 12. The Aggies were under-rated in that contest and came near trouncing the Trojans. This year Southern California fully anticipates the Aggie eleven's power and is preparing. Against a strong defense from the California Aggies, Stanford is expected to have a hard time.

Oregon Aggies Look Good
If Southern California's showing against the Utah Agricultural College can be taken as a safe basis, the Oregon Aggies' chances this year are good. The Trojans rolled up 40 points and their power attack; but the Utah Aggies managed to get two touchdowns, 12 points, one from an upward sprint through the Trojan defense. Southern California appears to have ample offensive power and the task facing Coach Howard H. Jones this week is to stop a few holes in his lines. If the Trojans have any weak spots in the defense, the northern team is certain to find them. For Coach Saylor has a smashing backfield and in Howard A. Maple '29, has one of the outstanding quarterbacks on the Pacific coast.

The 3-to-0 victory of Washington State over Gonzaga indicates the Washington eleven may be expected to triumph over Montana. Missoula Saturday, Montana has only one Conference game since entering the circuit in 1924. Though her eleven this year is the strongest since she entered the Conference, it is not considered sufficiently powerful to turn aside the Washington State eleven. Gonzaga led the attack during the most of the game, but Washington State dominated the scene in the final quarter. Washington State appears to have solved her quarterback problem and in two games has displayed a smooth running attack with plenty of reserve power.

Play Non-Conference Teams
University of Washington, University of California, and University of California at Los Angeles, do not meet Conference opponents until next Saturday, Oct. 13, while the University of Idaho is the most fortunate. It does not put its title chances at stake until Oct. 19, five weeks after the beginning of practice. Washington and California acquitted themselves with honor last Saturday, while Idaho ran into a stumblingblock in Montana State, losing 15 to 13, and U. C. L. A. was held to a 7-to-7 tie by Arizona. Santa Clara was expected to provide California with a close game; but the Golden Bears rolled up 22 points and kept Santa Clara from scoring. This victory elevates California stock appreciably in the Conference, for Santa Clara had a veteran team. California, Washington, Idaho and U. C. L. A. tackle non-Conference teams again this Saturday. Idaho meets Gonzaga at Spokane and after the discouraging Idaho showing against Montana State, coupled with Gonzaga's ability to hold

Leading a P. C. Conference Eleven



GEORGE P. STADELMAN '29
Acting-Captain University of Oregon Football Team.

the strong Washington State eleven through the Gonzaga team. A Gonzaga victory would not be an upset. California plays another strong non-Conference team this Saturday in St. Mary's, which defeated both California and Stanford last season. The unexpected superiority of California over Santa Clara gives the Golden Bear supporters renewed confidence that St. Mary's will not be victorious this year. Washington plays both Friday and Saturday of this week, giving the Washington eleven four contests in two weeks. Friday the Washington team meets Pacific College and Saturday is opposed by Whitman College. Last Saturday Washington turned in a double victory, a 26-to-0 win over Willamette University and a 41-to-0 victory over Puget Sound navy team. University of California at Los Angeles plays California Tech this Saturday.

United States and Germany May Meet

Outlook Is Bright for a Resumption of Yacht Racing Between Them

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—A resumption of international yachting relations between Germany and the United States, which featured the sport in the intercollegiate double championship, may include the Baltic countries of Denmark, Finland and Sweden and probably Norway has been made possible through the tentative challenge issued by the German Yacht Club, which three German yachtsmen, Wilhelm Stinnes, Carl Wilkins, and Adolf Vogler of the Kaiserlicher Yacht Club of Kiel left with Marblehead yachtsmen at the conclusion of a week's racing with their 30-square meter knockabout Gluckauf. It is expected that the formal challenge will be sent to the Corinthian Yacht Club of this port, soon after the German yachtsmen reach home waters.

Five international races with so-called sonder boats were sailed between Germany and United States between 1906 and 1913 and two with Spain, and in each case the home yachts won. All of these races were through the efforts of Henry Howard of the Eastern Yacht Club, who projected the Spanish ocean race last summer.

The sonder yacht well nigh disappeared with the war, but a few years ago the Germans established two classes of sonder boats, one carrying 40 square meters and the other 30 square meters of canvas. Nearly 50 of these yachts have been built, and this fall one of the smaller class boats was brought to Marblehead for the invitation of Vice-Commodore Charles A. Welch of the Corinthian Yacht Club.

The Gluckauf is 36 feet overall, 23 feet on the water line, 4 feet beam and 5 feet draft, with a displacement of about 4000 pounds and 341 square feet of sail. During her stay in Marblehead she sailed four races with different types of local boats, all of them somewhat larger, winning two, losing one and splitting even on the last one.

In the two races with two yachts of about the same size overall, but with greater sail, she was beaten to windward, but outstripped her rivals to leeward, and running, winning in each case by about three minutes.

In the third race she was pitted against three Class A boats having a third more displacement and sail area and trailed from start to finish, being beaten by the slowest by 16 minutes over an 11-mile course.

The last race was sailed against one of each of the first two types, and again she was defeated by the former and won over the latter. The Gluckauf has been held up in Marblehead for the winter and when her owners re-

turn next summer it will be with the hope of finding a similar class established in this port.

As a British 6-meter team will visit Long Island Sound next summer and a Norway boat of the same class will come to recover the Seawanhaka Cup which the Akbar captured at Oslo in August, it looks as if there would be an unusual amount of international racing in American waters next summer.

FRENCH PLAYERS AMONG WINNERS

Playing in Pacific Southwest Tennis Tourney

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Three members of the French Davis Cup team were among the winners in Tuesday's matches in the Pacific southwest tennis championships here. Christian Roussou defeated Fred Hartner of Los Angeles, 6-0, 6-1, 6-1. G. W. Guilford, the second opponent, also won, 6-0, 6-2, 6-1.

Herbert Cochet, ace of the French Davis Cup team, defeated Joe Bixler of Los Angeles, 6-0, 6-0, to enter the second round of the men's singles. Pierre Landry of the French team had an easy time with Frank Gove of Pasadena, Calif., winning 6-1, 6-1.

Ralph T. McEwen of Stanford University, and holder with Allan B. Herrington of the United States Intercollegiate doubles championship, played his first matches of the tournament, taking on two opponents within a few minutes of each other. He defeated E. C. Fumphy, 6-0, 6-1, and Gerald Kerr, 6-2, 6-1.

Alfred Vines, Occidental College star, sprang a bit of a surprise by defeating P. F. Neer of San Francisco, 6-3, 6-3.

Gerald Stratford of San Francisco, doubles champion, advanced to the fifth round with a 6-1, 6-3 victory over Hugh MacArthur of Los Angeles.

University captain, had a comparatively easy time with Arthur Kussman, Occidental College player, who Monday eliminated Ray Casey, a favored Statesman from San Francisco. The scores were 6-1, 6-3. Bradshaw Harrison, of San Francisco, won over H. Erickson, 6-0, 6-2.

A Sherman Lockwood, champion of the Pacific Northwest, defeated Charles Lanham, 6-1, 6-2, and Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, was eliminated by Jack Delara after a hard battle, 6-4, 6-3.

In another singles match, Mrs. Peggy Stratford, of San Francisco, a favorite in the women's singles, met defeat at the hands of a comparatively unknown, Miss Esther Curtis, Los Angeles, in a thrilling three-set match. The winning scores were 6-4, 2-6, 6-2.

Mrs. T. C. Bundy, of Santa Monica, and a famous player on the courts for more than two decades, eliminated Miss Helen Stewart, of Los Angeles, 6-0, 6-1.

DOXCASTER ROVERS WIN
LONDON (AP)—In a soccer match of the Third Division, southern section, of the English League, the Doncaster Rovers defeated Nelson, 4 goals to 2.

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IOWA EXPECTS MUCH OF INDIAN

Former Haskell School Star Candidate for the Full-back Position

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
IOWA CITY, Ia.—Seventeen major letter-men, five minor award winners and 28 freshman numeral bearers, bolstered by a host of varsity and freshman reserves of the same class will form the squad from which Coach B. A. Ingwersen will develop the two teams which the University of Iowa will place on the gridiron this fall. A total of 60 candidates, the largest squad ever to turn out here, reported to the Hawkeye mentor and his four assistants.

It all depends on how many of the promising sophomores come through. Coach Ingwersen said in regard to the chances for a winning team. "Only eight of the returning 'I' men could be classed as regular last season, and to cope with such teams as Chicago, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Ohio State and Michigan, I must rely upon the recruits to take the place of the veterans who showed none too well last year."

Just as Iowa fans hold, Ingwersen believes that much depends upon M. W. McLain '31, Cherokee Indian full-back, who led the Nation's gridiron scorers in 1928 when a member of the Haskell Institute eleven. McLain is one of the fastest backs ever to cavort on the local turf, while his punting is regarded as the best seen here since the days of Aubrey A. Devine. In spring practice his kicks averaged 55 yards during the last three weeks of drills.

McLain for Fullback
McLain is being groomed to play the fullback position; but he is receiving strong competition from Paul Armistead '29, who led the Iowa ground gainers last season. T. J. Bunn '29, Brice '29, and William H. Smith '29 are the other fullback candidates.

For quarterback two veterans are available. They are L. E. Skelley '30 and C. E. Pignatelli '30. Two sophomores, however, have been receiving the first call in the workouts thus far. They are L. V. Jansvold and I. L. Nelson. Jansvold is a triple-threat player while Nelson's accuracy in throwing the ball through the air makes him a strong candidate. P. S. Cummins '31 and L. B. Jansvold '31 are other candidates for the position.

Three veteran halfbacks are back in the fold. W. A. Glasgow '30 who was the second chief ground gainer last season; L. J. Hagerty '30, a strong blocking back, and M. H. Schmidt '29, a good interference runner, are the veterans. Promising sophomores are M. E. Farroh, O. H. Pape, G. A. Rogge, P. Y. Affre, F. M. Wilcox and C. H. Wendel. C. L. Rose '30 is another athlete seeking a halfback place.

Recruits have been getting first call at the end positions. They are G. N. Mastrogiovanni '31, a strong defensive player; L. A. Reedquist '31, who is a good forward pass catcher, and J. B. Hay '31. Veterans back for the position are O. L. Carlson '30, L. D. Grimm '29, C. A. Conley '30 and R. H. Moore '29. M. E. Kesh '29, G. E. Johnstone '29, E. C. Elicks '31, H. J. Rath '30 and F. B. Mitchell '31 are the other candidates.

Captain at Center
At center, Capt. R. H. Brown '29 gets the call, although he is meeting strong opposition in M. N. Magnusson '31. Magnusson is a good defensive man, but lacks the ability of Brown in passing. L. R. Carson '31, G. B. Higdon '30, T. A. McMahon '29 and O. V. Tousey '31 are other athletes seeking the position.

Three veterans and two sophomores are competing for the tackles. The experienced men are J. M. Gilchrist '30, E. R. Jensen '29 and V. L. Schleusser '30, while W. P. Benjamin '31 and H. E. Ely '31 are the new recruits. Jensen and Benjamin have been getting first call in the drills thus far. W. H. Volmer '30, a 230-pounder, E. S. Madden '30, M. O. Wallace '31, J. W. Carlson '31 and R. J. Cox '30 are the other candidates.

The guard positions will be taken care of by four veterans. They are F. S. Westra '30 and D. E. Myers '30, J. J. Fuhrman '30 and D. P. Miller '31, J. E. White '31 and R. D. Hilton '30.

Both the Iowa eleven open their season Oct. 6, when the varsity team meets Monmouth College and the reserve eleven clashes with the Indiana second team. Both games are to be played on Iowa Field. Five Western Conference foes—Chicago, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Ohio State and Michigan—appear on the Old Gold card.

NEW RECORDS ARE MADE IN DUBLIN
Ellis Returns 4m. 20s. for the One-Mile Run

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Cyril Ellis of Birchfield Harriers, the one-mile track champion of England and a member of the British athletic team at the Amsterdam Olympic Games, established a new Irish amateur record for his particular distance at the Clonliffe Harriers recent sports meeting at Dublin.

In the level mile invitation race, he ran 4m. 20s. Later he came through from scratch to win a 1000-yard handicap in 2m. 15s. It is rather unfortunate that he should have touched the peak of his form right at the very end of the 1928 season.

South London Harriers sent a team to the same meeting, and so well did the visitors perform that the Maroon and Buff went over one mile, in a relay race against the organizing club in 3m. 20s. This, like Ellis's mile, is an Irish record. Another notable performance was that of J. E. London, the broad-shouldered West Indian who finished second to Percy Williams, Canada, in the Olympic 100 meters final. Running against the wind, he won the 100-yard dash from scratch and he ran fourth in the open 330 yards, despite a heavy handicap.

A new British record for women has been set up by Miss Hilda Hatt in this year's 80 meters hurdles championship of the London Olympians Athletic Club. Her time was 12.75. Miss Hatt also retained the club's running high jump championship with a leap of 4ft. 11in. Another completed a "double event" was Miss L. Fawcett, who retained the club's javelin-throwing championship at 75ft. 3 1/2 in. and the discus throw at 80ft. 4in.

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Government May Know Best Car, but Won't Tell

Will Give Information on Type, but Not on Any Make

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WASHINGTON—"Which make of automobile is the best?" is a question often asked the Bureau of Standards, but the bureau informs all inquirers that it is not its policy to make public test data on any commercial make of automobile, engine or accessory.

It can and does, however, answer questions as to the performances of representative types of automobiles. It will supply data on the riding qualities of a car with a short wheel base as compared with a car with a long wheel base. It will give information on the probable horsepower output of a sleeve-valve engine, of the overhead engine or of one of the L-head type. Data on the fuel use of different types of engines are also furnished by the bureau.

Recently it has been rumored that the bureau made comparative tests of cars or engines representing three competing makes of moderate-priced automobiles. This report, with evidence that automobile salesmen are claiming to have bureau test data on certain makes of cars, has led the bureau to make clear its policy and practice in making motor tests.

It is doubtful whether bureau experts could answer the question as to the best make of automobile, if they would, it is said at the bureau. When a car goes to the bureau for test purposes, it is taken apart; its engine is sent to one part of the building to mechanical experts; its chassis is sent to specialists who study the qualities of steel. No composite report is made for the automobile as a whole and if it were, merits of one car's engine, for example, would often counterbalance the high-grade chassis of another and evaluation of the whole machine would be impossible, bureau officials point out.

MINORITY COMMISSION DEBATES PROBLEM OF HOMELESS REFUGEES
BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PRAGUE—The minority commission of the International Society of the League of Nations Union is meeting here with 33 delegates representing 12 states under the presidency of Sir Willoughby Dickinson, England. The discussions dealt with the difficulty of defining the terms minority, the position of the Bulgarian subjects in Greece and the necessity to study emigration questions by the International Labor Office.

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Fashions and Crafts

Making a Skirt for the Costume Blouse

THE lovely costume blouses so popular this season necessitate skirts with bodice tops. These are seen in the shops in all kinds of lovely materials, and though they look very elaborate and tailored, even the most popular, the plaited ones are easily duplicated by the home dressmaker.

There are patterns for these skirts, but even the amateur may safely attempt them without such a guide, for both the camisole and the added skirt portion are fashioned from straight pieces of goods. The camisole top of lining material should be cut wide enough to allow for a narrow hem at the top, a seam at the bottom, and the distance from about an inch below the armholes to a point well down over the hips. If for a growing child, it is an excellent idea to allow two inches more for a deep tuck to be let down as more length in the skirt is required. In length, this strip should be the distance around the hips plus two inches, so it will not bind, and enough to make a good seam.

Close the seam and make two straps. Adjust the latter so they fit comfortably over the shoulders and do not slip off, then mark where the end of each should come. Put in a narrow hem at the top of the bodice, concealing the ends of the straps in their proper places as the hem is stitched down. This is all the finish necessary for the top of a bodice designed for a child.

The adult figure, however, frequently requires more fitting, for the old-fashioned drawing at the top to bring the camisole down to fit the

chest has given way to the smooth-fitting brassiere. And the straight-line silhouette in the bodice top to the skirt is essential if the blouse of the present mode is to fit perfectly. To get this straight line for the mature figure, mark with a crease the back and center of the front of the bodice and pin the straps in position on the unhemmed but seamed material. With the bodice on the figure and smooth over the back, determine the point under the arm pits, remove and slash the camisole straight down from this point at the top to about two inches from the bottom. Put the bodice on again and smooth the material over the front of the figure, marking with pins the lines where the edges of the back portion overlap the front section. Beginning at these lines and about an inch below the points where the top of the bodice will come, make a dart about half an inch wide and two inches long, extending toward the breast; and a similar dart an inch below this if that is necessary to fit the material smoothly over the chest.

With these four darts in place, baste the back portion to the front along the lines marked on the material and try on the garment to see if everything is right before cutting the away surplus material under the arms. Finish the darts and seams, trim off the top of the back portion in line with the top of the front where the two join, hem at the top and sew the straps in position. The bodice is now ready for the skirt.

Concerning the Skirt

Some skirts have two inverted box plaits in the front and in others the box plaits go all the way around; some women prefer a box plait in the center of the front and a group of knife plaits on each side of it, or two groups of knife plaits with a wide space between them in front. In some skirts there are larger knife plaits just in front, and in others the knife plaits extend all around the figure.

Whichever style is chosen, if the material has a nap or pattern, cut all pieces with the nap or figure running the same way. The breadths should be cut the length required for the skirt plus the desired hem, 3/4 inch to turn under and the same amount for a seam at the top. Sew the breadths together with a medium stitch and moderately loose tension, lightly overcast the raw edges and press out the seams. If silk, press it over a dry cloth with a warm iron and on the wrong side of the material; if wool, with a

medium-hot iron on the wrong side of the goods, with a damp cloth next to the wool and a dry cloth between that and the iron.

The skirt should be hemmed before plaiting. A secure, flat hem, almost invisible, may be made in heavy worsted materials by means of catchstitch. Do not turn the edge of the hem but press it flat and catchstitch over the raw edge and into the skirt, taking up but one thread in each stitch for such work. Use silk thread on silk.

Laying Plaits

After pressing the hem carefully and removing the bastings, lay the first plait. This should be laid near a seam and done in such a manner that the seam will lie flat and in such a position as to be as inconspicuous as possible under a plait. Later, when adjusting the skirt, see that these seams come at the sides of the garment rather than at the front or back where they would show more.

Always begin work on a plait at the bottom of the skirt, laying the edges exactly even. After the first plait is basted flat, the edge of the next may easily be determined by measuring equal distances from it at both top and bottom and connecting the two points with a yardstick and a chalk line if the material is dark colored, or the tracing wheel if that makes a better impression. Beyond this line similarly mark another over which the first is to lap. Baste in the first fold, press, then lay it exactly over the second line and baste flat to the material. Repeat until the skirt is plaited as desired, joining the breadths where the seam will come under a plait and basting the last fold in place only after the seam has been pressed and finished.

The next step is pressing the plaits in position. Press the work on the right side first, keeping a cloth between the iron and the material. Pin the bottom of each fold securely in position to the ironing board, then, holding the top of the skirt securely with the left hand, press from the hem toward the top of the skirt, stretching the fold as the pressing is done. Repeat on the wrong side of the goods, being careful to pin the folds in their original position.

With the bastings still in the plaits, adjust the skirt to the bodice at the hip line and baste in position. A neat finish may be made by adjusting the skirt so it is an inch longer than desired, stitching the raw edge of the skirt flat to the bodice, marking an inch above the stitching, folding along this line and sewing the fold down over the stitching on the skirt. Or the yardsick may be used to even off the bottom of the bodice an equal distance from the floor all the way around; the skirt may then be applied with reasonable assurance that it will hang evenly. Try the garment on again, and if it needs no alterations, give the final pressing. Remove the bastings from the plaits the very last thing.

Daintiness and Individuality

THE vogue for formal afternoon clothes brings back the dressy blouse. Contrary to the recent reports from Paris that velvet has reached its peak and consequently will be on the decline, most of the very newest blouses are of plain or printed velvet. For blouses, as for dresses, the transparent, silk-back velvet is most used, but because velvet is so popular generally, the shiny, stiff, cotton-back fabric is seen in some dresses of the bouffant type. Evening dresses shown by some Paris openings feature panne velvet, as do

blouses on which softness and suppleness of line are not the main style points.

Contrasting the frocks of a short time ago with the fashions at the present time, it is difficult to imagine what selling appeal their standardized simplicity had for women who wished to express their individuality by their clothes. Dresses now differ in their necklines, sleeves, waist- and hip-lines and also in their skirt lengths, so each one stirs a note unlike the others.

One of the sharpest style points



A Costume Imported by Bendel as Ideally Adapted to the Needs of the Large Young Woman or One of Maturing Lines. In Either Case the Hem Line Should Be Lowered to a Proportionate Point.

of dresses, one which betrays whether they are this year's model or survivals of the past season, is perceptible in the treatment of the hemline. In the front, the fashion of the up-in-the-front, down-in-the-back movement, and other unevenness evidenced by long fluttering points of chiffon, swaying fringe arranged in tiers, or tulle in ruffles, has captured the fashion world that stylists are predicting its passing, as a mode always, does the minute it becomes overdrawn.

For blouses the point of interest centers at the neckline, with possibly the hips as a close second. The square neck is "out," and both round and V-shape are in style. An effect of the V-shape femininity is achieved by touches of flesh, white and pink at the throat.

On blouses tailored to simplicity the tuck-in style is rarely seen. Sports blouses use scarfs to add a note of color to a costume. Instead of tying on the shoulder, the bow in the three-corner scarf ends in the back. Another tie for sportswear has ends like a man's tie and is similar to the oblong scarf worn this summer. Knotted about the throat with one end passing through a loop and falling over the left side of the blouse, it comes directly from France and is the latest chic touch to a smart sports costume.

Dainty Touches

For formal wear, blouses of rich material may easily be matched to skirts of equally fine material, and the combination is a two-piece afternoon dress, supple enough to be worn under the dressiest coat as well as the afternoon dress itself, whose style points are almost identical.

Whether developed in naturism, kingfisher-blue, rich garnet or other modish hue, each luxurious dress has a touch of daintiness often expressed by fine lace or the manipulation of a light color near the face, as do blouses.

Sometimes, very often, in fact, blouses have jabots of matching material or lace or else scarfs of the same fabric. Jeweled ornaments strike a note of brilliance at the side or front where the neckline comes to a V-point, the new boat neck, the piped line of the back extends around in a curve to the right shoulder.

Another characteristic of blouses that shows their direct derivation from afternoon dresses is the treatment about the hips. Blouses follow the normal waistline by having a narrow belt, in some cases. In others, they are molded at the hips and slightly full above, or they are shirred at the sides to seem bloused. Where the model falls straight, following the natural lines of the figure, there is usually a tie in front, swathing the hips.

Combinations

A dull material, such as canton crepe, makes a good background for the luxurious shimmer of velvet, and enables designers to secure a rich effect in inexpensive frocks.

Metal cloth and brocade provide the color to lighten a dark fall costume. These materials, by the way, are rarely seen except on blouses and elaborate evening wraps, due, perhaps, to their lack of draping possibilities, in contrast to the suppleness of velvet and the softness of chiffon.

Crystals Add to a Woman's Charm

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Sylvanus W. Long Talks About Design

By TERESE ROSE NAGEL

THE first individual to conceive the idea of exhibiting fabrics in show cases in wholesale houses, Sylvanus W. Long of New York City, is continuing his progress in helping Milady to look her best, by evolving designs for fabrics from uncommon sources of inspiration. The road which Mr. Long has traveled has led him from the converting of these materials to his present position as originator of unusually patterned textiles for women's wear. Entirely without an art school training, but an artist to his finger tips, he has been made the only male member of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers' Style Board. Last fall at the Boston fashion show of this association, Paul Poiret, the noted French designer, awarded to Mr. Long many honors for designs of cotton materials, claiming them to be most distinctive in the line of weave and pattern.

It is interesting to learn that Mr. Long first entered the textile business as a converter. With an innate love of fabrics, he studied this field of endeavor from every angle, and during his career as a merchant, produced the finest and best lines of cotton merchandise. Then the war came, and he assisted the district salvage board of the Ordnance Department in Washington. Here he established a new industry resulting from the utilization of waste products such as cartridge cloth and other superfluous materials of which the War Department could no longer make use.

Then came a business digression when he momentarily forsook textiles to work with the American Candy Company. Realizing that in order to be sold, candy must be appropriately and attractively packed, Mr. Long originated the beauty box which one sees profusely displayed in candy shops at the present time. However, he returned at once to the field of textiles, and set about to originate striking patterns. He has now adopted this as his profession, and is designing exquisite fabrics for all sizes, styles and types of women.

"No, I have never had any art school training," said Mr. Long, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "I receive many of my ideas from nature. You know the Bible says, 'There is nothing new under the sun,' and the designer finds himself obliged to re-combine and re-assemble familiar materials in new forms. For instance, the perfect rose can be revealed in many ways and presented from many viewpoints. The sunsets, the stars, the

moon can be beautifully suggested in textiles. Just an ordinary everyday experience, such as playing a game of golf, may prove an inspiration for a pattern. For instance, while on the golf links one day, I saw an oak leaf and a feather floating down through the air, at the same time. They proved an inspiration for a new and decidedly popular textile pattern."

Mr. Long is of the firm conviction that color is more important than line. "American women appreciate beauty," he said, and they encourage good dressing by knowing how to wear clothes appropriate to occasions. There are three types of women, the blonde, the brunette and the Titian, each of which classifications presents various gradations, and the designer should primarily think of these colorings when he plans a pattern. Then he must consider types of figure, broadly classed as short, tall, lean and plump.

Mr. Long has made special designs in plaids for the moderately plump figure and claims that, if properly designed, plaids may give a glendiering effect.

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WGVL LISTENERS MAKE PROTEST TO COMMISSION

Large Area Depending
Upon Station Sees Great
Service Spoiled

SCHENECTADY—Forty cities and villages within the program service area of WGVL assembled here Saturday at the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce to formulate a protest to the Federal Radio Commission against the allocation of WGVL as a part time station.

In the group were officials of chambers of commerce and service clubs, and representatives of newspapers within 100 miles of Schenectady.

A committee of 10 men, selected from Massachusetts, New York and Vermont, was named to organize the protest and to appear at a hearing before the Federal Radio Commission to present the needs of the affected territory.

Martin P. Rice, manager of broadcasting for the General Electric Company, presented the case of WGVL in part as follows:

"Update New York, northern New York, western Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire are not on the radio map of Nov. 11. The station which has served this important region for more than six and a half years will be silenced during evening hours if the present ruling of the Federal Radio Commission stands."

Davis Amendment Idea
The Davis amendment to the radio law was intended to provide equality of broadcast service throughout the United States, but the ruling recently issued gives New York City listeners a choice of 14 programs every evening, and to receive four cleared channels to serve the New York City population, while they deprive upward of 3,000,000 listeners in upstate New York and adjacent states of the one dependable evening program.

After a three-hour session with the commission yesterday, we have no assurance that WGVL will be permitted to retain the cleared channel to which it is entitled by priority. Public service, international prestige, and contributions to the radio art and industry.

The division of time suggested by the commission is entirely unsatisfactory from every point of view. It is not in accordance with the regulations; it would seriously curtail WGVL's evening program; and it would strike at the vitals of our experimental and developmental work. The division of time suggested is "a very real and serious wedge which will eventually deprive you of WGVL. If you consent to an invasion of your right to receive broadcast service, it may be the beginning of the end."

We believe that this great area with its large population is entitled to one dependable evening program, and therefore we ask for a cleared channel for WGVL, not as a favor but as a right.

The newspapers throughout the zone served by WGVL have risen in its defense, and citizens have raised their voices in protest, but we cannot let the matter rest. Others in other sections of the country are dissatisfied with the allocation ruling, and are protesting to prevent their cases in Washington. A few days ago a large delegation from Iowa traveled a thousand miles to protest to the assignment of time. This delegation was headed by the Governor of the State, who considered the matter of sufficient importance to drop his other duties and go with the delegation to Washington.

New York City Aided
I mention these matters to impress upon you that no one is going to fight the battle for you. The great New York City dailies and the millions of people in New York City are not interested, because they are to be served by four cleared channels, and will have the choice of 14 programs every night.

In order to avoid a misunderstanding, let me repeat that WGVL's wavelength of 790 kilocycles on which it has broadcast since May, 1923, has been transferred to the Pacific coast, and is thus dedicated to the service of the people of that zone. The regulation specifies that the assignment of notes 24-hour service in that zone. Nevertheless, WGVL has been designated a part-time station on the Pacific coast, which corresponds to about 7:45 Eastern Standard Time.

The greatest developmental station in the world; the station having the most important and significant; the station which serves 3,000,000 people not served adequately by any other station is thus being served by four cleared channels, and its evening programs are cut off—all under a law intended to equalize broadcast service throughout the United States. While the ruling works an extraordinary injustice to WGVL, the real injury is to the people it serves. The order has deprived them of their privilege of broadcast reception.

RADIO RECORDING PLAN ANNOUNCED

No radio station, no matter how small and far remote from the centers of music and drama, need be without de luxe programs in the future, according to the plans of Radio Productions, Inc., a company formed for the staging of foremost features before the microphone. It is announced that its gala presentations will be put into sound films, so that after the initial offerings over a big chain of stations, music and voices of the high-priced artists will be made available for any independent broadcaster who desires to use the big features.

All these "acts" will be especially written and prepared for the microphone by directors conversant with its limitations and possibilities. At the same time the performances will be filmed and could be shown at moving picture houses. This is a single radio program could have a national and international circulation long after the last note pours from a loudspeaker on the premiere night.

Radio Program Notes

BEETHOVEN'S Symphony No. 2 in D Major and Tchaikovsky's Internationale Suite, arranged by Gilbert, will be the featured selections in the Symphonic Hour by the United Symphony Orchestra over the Columbia Broadcasting System on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 7, at 3 o'clock, eastern standard time.

This program will be broadcast by WABC and 2XE, WNAC, WEAN, WICC, WFBL, WMAK, WCAU, WCAO, WJAS, WADC, WLBW, WMAU, WJAC, WGHP, WMAQ, WWOV, WHK, WSPD, KMOX, KMCR, and KOIL.

An hour of musical comedy excerpts, under the heading of the Spotlight Hour, featuring Rosalie Wolfe, soprano, and Cyril Pitts, tenor, will be heard through WJZ and the NBC System, Sunday evening, Oct. 7, at 7 o'clock, eastern standard time.

An orchestra, directed by Harold Sanford, will open the program with the overture from Victor Herbert's "The Sign of the Cross," and also will present a selection from "Dolly Dollars," and from "The Red Mill," by the same composer.

"Song of Love," from Romberg's "Blossom Time"; "Love Nest," from "Mary," by Hirsch; and "Nodding Roses," by Kern, will be sung as duets by Miss Wolfe and Mr. Pitts.

An aria from the Koven's "The Snow Man," and "The Forest Song" from his opera of merry England, "Robin Hood," have been chosen as solos by Miss Wolfe, while Mr. Pitts will sing an excerpt from Herbert's opera, "Princess Pat," and one from Jones' "The Geisha Girl."

Word has been received at KPO, San Francisco, that Maurice Gunksky, nationally known balladist, has contracted with the Columbia Phonograph Company to make records. Mr. Gunksky is in New York making records and placing new compositions in the hands of eastern publishers. "Goodnight," a song already identified with by radio audiences, will be one of his first recordings. Gunksky has been a sensation, a real radio find. He is one of the few artists that have made a national following; he made a successful transcontinental radio tour in 1926. Gunksky is an exclusive KPO feature, having made his debut from the San Francisco station in 1925. His return from the East will be celebrated with a radio recital from KPO.

"The Kashmiri Song," from Amy Woodford-Finden's "Indian Love Lyrics," will be played in a salon arrangement by the Whittall Anglo-Persians during the program to be broadcast through the NBC System, Sunday evening, Oct. 7, at 6:30 o'clock, eastern standard time, or 5 o'clock, Pacific standard time.

Other music to be heard, in keeping with the Eastern mood of the program, will be "Serenade to Owani," from Thurban's "Suite Africana," and "Ravana," an Oriental suite by Boech. One of the high spots will be the spectacular "Dance of the Hours" from Ponchielli's opera, "La Gioconda." The closing hymn, always a feature of this program, will be "O, God, Our Help in Ages Past," by the Whittall Anglo-Persians will be heard through WJZ, WBZ, and WBZA, WBAL, WJAM, KDKA, WILW, WJR, KYW, KOA, WREN, WTJ, and WVK.

"Gems from South America" and other bits of music from Cuba, Argentina, Mexico, Brazil, will cruise the ether waves from WBAL, Baltimore, on Sunday evening, Oct. 7, when a Latin-American program will be broadcast by the Whittall Anglo-Persians. Each Sunday evening, this Latin-American concert on Oct. 7 is another of this interesting musical series, and as some of the selections to be heard during this program have never before been put on the air, this transmission promises to be an enjoyable feature.

Among the composers whose works will be presented during this program is Julio Ruge, a native of Porto Rico but not a resident of Baltimore. Dr. Ruge, an accomplished violinist, has written a number of compositions, all of which reflect the rhythms and mood of his native home. This particular selection is entitled "Osa," and is written for string quartet. Following is the complete program which will be on the air from 7 to 8 o'clock, eastern standard time.

La Rumba—A Cuban Rhapsody (Quinto A Maganini)
A La Cubana (Enrique Granados)
Marche Militaire (Enrique Granados)
El Cubano (Carlos Seane)
Osa (Julio Ruge)
Gems of South America (arranged by Adolph Schmitt)
La Serenata de la Argentina (Harry Olson)
Lukm—Tango Argentine (Russ de Valasco)
Habanera and Valse of the Song (Victor Herbert)
Pan-Americana (Victor Herbert)
La Golondrina—The Swallow (Mexican Osa)
Serenata de la Noche—Tango Discret (Creole Tango) (Alfred Battiste)

A program of sacred songs has been chosen by the High Cal and Navigation Company for the next offering in the educational series by Reinhold Werrenrath, to be broadcast through the NBC System, Sunday, Oct. 7, at 7 o'clock, eastern standard time.

This program will be heard through WEAF, WEEL, WTIC, WJAZ, WTAC, WCHS, WFI, WRG, WGR, WGO, WOV, WHAS, WSM, WMC, WSB, and WBT.

Radio Education Planned in Tokyo

Complete University Work to
Be Available to Japanese
Who Wish

TOKYO—Establishment of a regular radio school, students of which will receive recognized credit, has virtually been decided upon by the Ministry of Education. The Tokyo broadcasting station is to be abandoned early this summer with the completion of a 10-kilowatt station near the capital.

It is this station, at present known as JOAK, which the Ministry of Education would take over. The present wavelength of 360 meters will be altered to a double wave system by shortening its length.

The plan is to conduct regular classes nightly from 7 to 10 o'clock. Some of the most noted educators in Japan will be engaged to give lecture courses. It is estimated that the cost of operation and for salaries will be about \$45,000 a year, which will be met by fees charged the students. Not less than 10,000 students are expected to enroll, so that the fees will be little more than nominal.

At present there is a regular lesson in the English language broadcast from the Tokyo station, but the new school would be broadened to include practically all of the subjects offered in the colleges and universities of Japan.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. Advertisements exceeding three lines must call for at least two insertions. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise in Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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Teacher of ballroom dancing; expert in instruction. 101 Tremont St., Boston, 10. Phone 101.

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EAST ORANGE, N. J., Mrs. A. L. CULLEY, 187 Main St., Orange 2271—First-class commercial and domestic help furnished.

NEW YORK—Binghamton: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 7. Woodluff-on-Hudson (North Bergen): Auditorium, Robert Fulton School, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 11. Hoboken: Public School No. 2, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 11. Princeton: Garden Theater, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 7. Ridgefield Park: Washington High School, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8. Summit: Strand Theater, Springfield Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 7. Woodcliff-on-Hudson (North Bergen): Auditorium, Robert Fulton School, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 11. Hoboken: Public School No. 2, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 11. Princeton: Garden Theater, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 7. Ridgefield Park: Washington High School, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8. Summit: Strand Theater, Springfield Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 7. Woodcliff-on-Hudson (North Bergen): Auditorium, Robert Fulton School, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 11. Hoboken: Public School No. 2, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 11. Princeton: Garden Theater, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 7. Ridgefield Park: Washington High School, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8. 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4

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1928

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Effect of the Kellogg Note

PERHAPS the most significant thing relative to the American note in answer to the Franco-British Naval Accord is the way in which it has been received by British public sentiment. Instead of standing as an obstacle to a clearer and more amicable agreement for the limitation of armaments, it would appear that the rejection by the United States of the two-party compact between Great Britain and France will be in fact a decided step for the advancement of such an agreement. The British press, especially the more dignified and influential section of it, is almost a unit in deploring the circumstances attendant upon the agreement with France, and in expressions of gratification that the American note does not in any way close the door upon further steps for the limitation of naval armaments.

Some of the American headline writers seem to find a certain satisfaction in describing Mr. Kellogg's rejoinder as "sharp," "vigorous," or in otherwise making it appear that it was intended as a distinct rebuff to the British overtures. It is obviously not so taken abroad. On the contrary, British sentiment, which had already manifested a certain restiveness in the face of the mysterious secret pact, seems now to hail the American rejection of it as a real evidence of sympathy with the most intelligent British opinion.

Particularly it is interesting to observe that the English papers which are the most outspoken in condemnation of the agreement with France base their disapproval upon the proposition that it is likely to be offensive to the United States and make more difficult that Anglo-American accord in which the true hope of enduring world peace lies.

If this point of view could be emphasized continually, not merely in the British but in the American press as well, the abortive accord will have done good service even though it has failed of becoming effective along the lines originally designed. It has undoubtedly brought to the front and impressed anew upon the consciousness of the people of both English-speaking nations alike the necessity for and the possibility of such an understanding as will make the two nations one in insistence upon world peace and in defense of international harmony. It may be that more work is necessary on the American side of the Atlantic than on the English in order to make this conviction truly national. That work should be undertaken and pressed systematically. Only so can the widest measure of international harmony be attained.

Modernizing Japan's Vocabulary

THE extent to which English and other foreign words are creeping into the Japanese language and making themselves at home there is little short of astounding. After a few years' usage most Japanese would indignantly deny the foreign origin of these words, asserting that they were pure Japanese and had, perhaps, been adopted from the Japanese into the English language. The words which came into Japan with the advent of the Portuguese, Spanish and Dutch at Nagasaki in the sixteenth century form most valuable links today to the historian and philologist. For instance, at Nagasaki an especial kind of cake is made called "castiru," which is without doubt the Japonification of the Spanish word "castile." The Japanese word "shabon" for soap shows its Portuguese origin, as do numerous other examples which might well be cited.

For the last half-century and more, English is the language upon which Japanese has leaved most freely, with the exception of the domains of natural science and military affairs, German words predominating in the former and French in the latter field. This is but natural, since the bulk of Japan's contact with foreign nations is with the United States and the British Empire. The fact that so much of that contact lies in the business world and that these two countries are the foremost business nations of the present is additional explanation for the great number of English words emigrating to the islands of eastern Asia.

There is no question but that English grammar and sentence structure are likewise influencing the Japanese language to a considerable degree, but this is a more subtle influence and one difficult of detection by any save the scholar trained in the language. It is, however, the more important of the two. Japanese pronunciation is a very simple matter of phonetics to the foreigner, but Japanese grammar, because in so many ways the reverse of English grammar, presents great difficulties. As Japanese word-placing and sentence structure become more and more like their English counterparts, at least a measure of the difficulty encountered by the American or Britisher in mastering the language will be overcome. The Japanese, too, learning English, will find his task a simpler one because already familiar to an extent with the grammatical procedure.

Some curious and interesting specimens of English words in Japanese have arisen from this practice of absorption. "Moga" and "moba" have been created within the last few years, and

have been given currency by the institution which they christen. The first is a contraction of the English words "modern girl," and the second of "modern boy." The "modern" boy or girl of Japan is one who apes the boys and girls of Broadway or Piccadilly, and Japan sought a name for them in their place of origin. The word "ana" is used for an anarchist, and the word "pro" for a proletarian, while "bul" designates bourgeoisie, the letter "l" being exceedingly difficult for the Japanese to pronounce and so usually being altered to "r." An "l" is found, however, in "bil," the suffix to the proper name of the many modern-type buildings being erected in Japan's cities, such as "Marubil" for the Marunochi Building in Tokyo, one of the Empire's prides, as it is the largest building in all Asia.

A more curious use is found for "saboru," a Japanese derivative of the word "sabotage." To most Japanese workers, sabotage does not mean a destruction of property, but rather an act of deliberate laziness. Hence the word "saboru" means "to work in a lazy manner." "Ginbura" means to take a stroll along the Ginza, the principal shopping street of the Japanese capital, and is a contraction of "Ginza bura bura aruki."

Lest We Forget

NOT the least important thing in these days of political campaigning and the dissemination of authorized and unauthorized propaganda in the form of speeches and printed matter, is to take care that the really important issues of the campaign in the United States are not confused with those which have no actual bearing on the question to be determined. There is no dearth of the former. Surely there is an abundance of the latter. What is it, after all, that the American people, almost unanimously, most desire?

First, it may be said, they hope to assure a continuance of that general prosperity which they have learned to enjoy and adequately appreciate. Any minor consideration—any lesser partisan or personal gain—can in no way compensate for the temporary destruction of the condition which is reflected in millions of homes throughout the length and breadth of the land. And so it is that the average voter and citizen, looking about him, is careful to discover if there is a possibility that a yielding to some prejudice or the desire for a "change" may have the result of bringing to established industry a reversal of those conditions which he himself has aided in making possible.

It was inevitable, of course, that the farm relief issue, so called, should be made to loom big in the campaign waged in the agricultural states of the middle West. Upon no other subject could there be presented so many specious arguments by those purposely appealing to prejudice. The effort seems to be to make it appear that the present Administration in Washington has ignored the need of remedial legislation and remained unmindful of the plight of the farmer. Those who have carried this misleading message to the people of the wheat and corn belt have avoided any reference to the constructive and possibly more effective method proposed by Republican leaders in Congress with the approval of the President and the Secretary of Agriculture. They have failed to disclose the admitted fact that the intention of those who voted for the enactment of the much discussed McNary-Haugen bill at the last session of Congress was to embarrass President Coolidge and his Cabinet. The certainty that the measure would be vetoed in the form in which it was written was never doubted by those who had read the previous veto message.

Senator Borah, in addresses delivered in western cities within the last fortnight, and Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, speaking recently in Boston, have convincingly controverted the arguments presented by those who seek to emphasize the alleged unfriendly attitude of the Republican Party leaders toward agriculture as an industry. There is no such antagonism, even in the so-called industrial East. There is no opposition by the advocates of the protective tariff policy to imposing tariff duties on the products of the farm. But that is not the method proposed by the champions of farm relief legislation as outlined by the McNary-Haugen bill. That method, according to Mr. Mills, would, in effect, attempt to stabilize prices by a fictitious tax levied upon the product itself, to be paid, finally, by the consumer in the United States.

It is because of this and other reasons that the bill has not become a law. Because it has not, the champions of the measure now seem to have confused the theory of farm relief with the method by which it was sought to bring it about. There is no difference of opinion between leading Republicans and leading Democrats as to the necessity, from an economic standpoint, of stabilizing production and assuring a satisfactory market for the products of the farms. There remains, apparently, a difference as to methods, but this is hardly a political issue except as it is made so by those who choose to emphasize it in appealing to partisan prejudice.

A Swedish Conservative Victory

THAT any political alliance with the Communist element within a country is likely to prove fatal to Social-Democratic victory at the polls is indicated strikingly by the result of the recent Swedish elections. The Conservative Party scored a decisive gain, and while the hope of the Social Democrats to gain a majority vote in the Riksdag was completely shattered, the further effect of this party calling to its assistance the Communists has been that the latter increased their mandates in Parliament from four to eight.

Discounting the importance of any "red menace" whatsoever in the Scandinavian countries, it is nevertheless a fact that Moscow has been digging beneath the labor element in both Norway and Sweden. It was the hope of the Social Democrats that the alliance with the Communists would not split the labor vote, as they desired to gain at least the seven extra seats needed for a majority in the Second Chamber. This would inevitably have meant a Labor Government. But in this they suffered disap-

pointment, seeing that outside Stockholm the Conservatives made the greatest advance, winning ten new seats.

The status of the Central People's Party, otherwise known as the Prohibitionist Liberals, in the Riksdag remains unchanged as far as it concerns mandates, but it will continue to constitute the balance of power between the Left and Right wings. In view of the fact that a straight Conservative Cabinet has been the outgrowth of the election, the former Premier, Arvid Lindman, has been asked by King Gustaf once more to take the helm of state.

The political conservatism that now obtains in the Scandinavian countries must by no means be taken as indicating a reactionary purpose of the respective populations of Sweden, Norway and Denmark. But Social Democrats and Laborites have had their chance to make good pre-election promises, and both parties have failed to give the satisfaction desired. The greater participation of women in the Swedish election also had something to do with the more moderate viewpoints expressed through the ballot box.

No one can accuse the Scandinavians of a lack of liberalism, and it is only when the political weathercock points in the direction of safety that moderation is brought into play for the benefit of the Nation as a whole. No doubt the alleged Soviet support of the striking Swedish miners and other foreign elements entering into the situation aroused the Swedish voters to stand squarely for the national standard and make the election bespeak their political conscience.

Canada's Pacific Gateway

SHIPS in the port of Vancouver took 80,000,000 bushels of last year's Canadian grain crop for export to markets abroad. It is estimated that Vancouver's share of the record harvest this year may be nearer 120,000,000 bushels. This splendid shipping business out of Canada's Pacific gateway has grown from 1,500,000 bushels in 1921. As fast as new elevator accommodation is made available, an increasing volume of wheat from Alberta and the western part of Saskatchewan is being poured into ships on the Pacific coast. Much of it is carried south through the Panama Canal to Europe. Other grain-laden ships are heading out across the western ocean to Japan. Vancouver may well look forward with optimism to becoming one of North America's busiest ports.

In addition to attracting an increasing proportion of the present Canadian wheat crop, it is quite probable that Vancouver will become the port of a magnificent new expanse of farming land in the Peace River country, north of Edmonton. The Peace River flows across northern Alberta into Lake Athabasca. The farming country named after the Peace has an area of about 47,000,000 acres. It is, in part, in the same latitude as Scotland and Denmark. Some of the settlers in the Peace River country are raising wheat in crops of seventy bushels to the acre. One Peace River farmer won prizes for wheat and oats in 1926 at the Chicago International Show.

There is little doubt that settlement in the picturesque and fertile territory to the far northwest of Canada will proceed steadily in the years ahead. The railway lines at present into the country, hitherto owned by the Province of Alberta, have lately been sold to the Canadian Pacific Railway, with an understanding that there is to be co-operation also with the Canadian National Railways. While some of the new farming district's output of grain will doubtless go through British Columbia's more northerly port of Prince Rupert, the port of Vancouver can reasonably look to serve the Peace River producers too.

With such flourishing prospects ahead, Vancouver is showing commendable foresight by safeguarding the parks and open spaces within the city, and co-operating with adjoining communities to direct the growth of the new metropolis along sound lines of town planning.

Random Ramblings

On March 1, 1929, opium smoking will be emphatically prohibited in China. Let those who recognize the wisdom of that prohibition law remember that liquor is to the Occident what opium is to the Orient.

Children of the Appalachian Mountain region are reported eager for an education. They are used to surmounting steep grades, and gaze in quiet satisfaction from the peak of their accomplishment.

A little lesson in politics might be drawn from the circus, where it is usually permissible to feed the elephants, but where the tiger is kept behind the bars, with a "danger" sign in evidence.

The duffer who tries to find his ball in about twenty inches of grass could easily end the debate of British and American golf officials on whether to increase the size of the nimble pellet.

If "co-operation in competition" proves to be a desirable way of solving difficulties in the rubber industry, other business interests may soon find themselves in competition for co-operation.

John Philip Sousa says he has traveled more than 1,200,000 miles while concert touring in various parts of the globe. This is not the only reason, however, why he is known as the "March King."

The Chicago Municipal Airport is employing air traffic officers to take care of the congestion. And only a few months ago cartoons depicting aerial "cops" were considered humorous!

John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, says: "Mud-slinging makes more enemies than friends." Does he realize that mud is only dirt that is wet?

Radio is now used to turn lights on and off a Boston highway. The same method applied to turning off radio sets might also prove popular.

Sale by a large mail order house in the United States of its radio station prompts one to ask what they won't handle next.

Newspapers with a blue tinge are advocated by technical men. There should be no coloring of the news, however.

Europe Becomes Europeanized!

THIS will sound either harmless or heretical, but it must be said: Europe is becoming Europeanized! Harmless, surely, to one who has not experienced the sharp divergencies which divide the peoples of the Continent. Heretical, indeed, to one who sees in these same divergencies an impassable barrier to a unification of common purposes among the European nations. But before the final verdict has been rendered let us re-examine the record.

It is unfortunate that at the moment so much discussion is centering around the possibility of Europe undergoing a general Americanization—a discussion, heard on both sides of the Atlantic, in which the United States and Europe are too often viewed as antagonistic forces directed to opposite ends. Such a view, however, does not represent fundamental facts, as Sisley Huddleston pointed out in his penetrating article entitled *Americanism and Europeanism*, in the *Monitor* of June 29, 1928. In his experienced judgment the suggested peril of the Americanization of Europe is an absurd invention, untimely and unfounded. "I am puzzled," Mr. Huddleston has written, "by the plethora of books and articles in which the prestige and predominance of the two partners—Europe and America—are debated peremptorily, when it is perfectly apparent that they are partners as they have never been before."

Far from becoming Americanized, the nations of the Continent are entering upon a far-reaching Europeanization. Still in its embryonic stage, Europeanization is a trend which is serving to bridge the inherent divergencies of the European peoples. It is a trend in which the need of economic unity is tending to outweigh the tradition of political disunity. In short, a development which by the sheer force of necessity is pressing the European states into an economic entity—a Europeanization of prophetic proportions.

To appreciate to the full the significance of this movement, a movement which is finding expression in the conclusion of more favorable trade agreements, in the formation of scores of new and influential cartels, and in a beginning at freer commerce through the multitudinous customs frontiers of the Continent, it is necessary to realize the growing weight which economic interests are assuming in the scales of international relations. From an economic viewpoint the years immediately following the World War were perhaps more grim and tragic than those of the war itself. A disrupted currency, widespread unemployment, and a chaotic industrial system spread themselves across the European scene. But out of these stern trials has come the recognition that industrial strength and prosperity rest along the lines of effective co-operation, not ruthless competition, and from this recognition has come a Europe which is already on a much healthier economic basis than before 1914.

There is considerable evidence to support the view that economics is rapidly tending to supplant politics as the foremost concern in international affairs. Economic needs today underlie much of the diplomacy of Europe, from trade treaties to reparations, with the result that the balance of trade is receiving as much attention as the balance of power, and may ultimately govern the balance of power.

It is in this setting that the current industrial developments in Europe assume a profound importance. In more than forty different major industries international combinations have been undertaken in the last few years, all of which are serving to weld the continental nations into a distinct economic unity. The cartel is perhaps the most effective channel through which these voluntary combinations among European industrialists are being accomplished, and therein it is to be seen that private effort, under the stress of economic necessity, is achieving a unity of interests which had thus far been unattained through the avenues of formal diplomacy. The European cartel, of which there are now more than 200 actively functioning, is cutting across national barriers and is assisting in the rebuilding of basic industries stronger than they have ever been before.

Germany, dependent as she is upon her European neighbors for at least 75 per cent of her trade, has been

one of the first in recognizing the advantages of international cartels, and has been a leader in sponsoring their organization. The iron masters of Germany, together with those of France and Belgium, saw that bitter economic rivalry was handicapping their production and threatening their markets, and the Continental Steel Cartel was the outcome. The steel cartel, even as the copper, rayon, rail, potash, chemicals, and aluminum cartels, has enabled the European manufacturers to attain a sufficient co-operation to regulate much of their production, to adjust comparable prices, to facilitate distribution, and to delimit markets.

Another factor which has contributed to these first, albeit timid, steps toward Europeanization—a beginning which even a few years ago would not have been thought possible—has been the negotiation of somewhat more favorable trade treaties. Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Spain, Czechoslovakia, Russia, and Persia have all improved their commercial agreements within the last two years. It is already a demonstrated fact that the Franco-German trade treaty, the economic Locarno, has served more effectively to bring about a realistic rapprochement between these two countries than any other single influence. The urge of economic needs has played a dominant part in bringing the French and the Germans together, and the ties of economic combination are binding this industrial entity in a way which political differences will more and more find it difficult to sever. The same applies to the other nations, although the consequences to date may be less appreciable. Likewise does the convention for the abolition of import and export restrictions, signed at Geneva but a few weeks ago by twenty-seven states, operate to a similar end.

The effect of these developments has been to mitigate the destructive nationalistic rivalry in the field of commerce which followed the armistice, and to modify some of the artificial trade barriers along both the old national boundaries and the several thousand miles of new frontiers which the Treaty of Versailles brought into existence. The extension of the cartel has enabled European industry to make large economies in both production and distribution, and to improve the technique of its whole industrial machinery. From an economic point of view these movements are serving quite definitely to Europeanize the Continent, and to give to Europe something of the united character which prevails across the broad expanse of the United States.

Accompanying this trend toward industrial Europeanization, if not as a direct consequence of it, European industry has progressed as never before. The industrial revolution of the eighteenth century, which promptly spanned the Atlantic and soon found its most intensive expression in the mass production of manufacturing in the United States, has returned with renewed force to the reconstruction and expansion of the post-war industry of Europe. In the last few years Europe has been enabled to rebuild and modernize much of its productive equipment, and is developing its industrial resources beyond pre-war days.

The productive capacity of the European states is already estimated at fully 25 per cent greater than in 1913. France alone is producing approximately 30 per cent more than before the war, and is exporting about twice as much. Although Germany still possesses an unfavorable trade balance, exports are now exceeding pre-war levels, while total production is at least 10 per cent above the records of 1913. On the whole the current decade has witnessed an industrial renaissance which has widely bestowed its benefits and which is being founded upon a sound and forward-looking economic basis.

Although the European countries may still be intensely national, European industry is becoming actively international. The outlook is auspicious for the enlargement of narrow, national markets will lead the way to larger consumption, with advances in both production and wages made possible. In a phrase from the picturesque pen of Aristide Briand, the Old World is beginning to speak European—a language which is producing an industrially healthy Europe, a Europe which is at once a greater asset to world trade and to world peace. J. R. D.

Notes From Australia

CANBERRA
NO STATE of the Commonwealth has made a more definite advance in teaching facilities than South Australia, where a policy of free, though costly, education is being consistently observed. Within sixteen months, forty-nine schools have been opened, and contracts let for the erection of new buildings. Despite the fact that the whole of Australia is passing through a period of financial stringency, the Government is determined not to relax its expenditure on education, the vote for which has advanced substantially in recent years. When the present Minister controlling the department assumed office about two years ago he found thirteen schools closed. He has reopened them, established thirty-three others, and agreed to subsidize three. Every educational institution in South Australia is now a going concern. The demand for teachers in the new settlements is so pressing that orders have been given for building thirty-two more schools, and making extensive additions to existing structures. The aim of the Government is to leave no center, however small, without the advantages of education. Wherever six pupils in average attendance can be guaranteed, a teacher will be sent. A school, of course, cannot be erected, but means are found somehow to provide accommodation.

Central Australia is the home of millions of brightly plumaged birds, according to the explorer and traveler, Dr. Herbert Basedow, who has just piloted a private expedition into Arnhem Land, in the Northern Territory. He has been discussing his experiences with a fellow nature lover called Rufus, on the literary staff of the South Australian Register. Dr. Basedow saw numerous parrots of crimson and gold, and young ones allowed him to caress them, before flying off to the tall trees. The number of birds was really remarkable. What surprised Dr. Basedow was the presence of magpies, as so far as he knew, they had never before been observed in tropical Australia. There were numerous native pheasants, which live in the long grass and jungle, and jungle fowl, one of the most gorgeously plumaged birds in Australia, with shades of red, green, blue and brown. Although rarely, if ever, visited by white men, there were many birds in Arnhem Land so tame that they could almost be picked up by the hand. On the lagoons were thousands of wild fowl and duck, wild turkey and curlew, and finches. By imitating their notes, Dr. Basedow was able to coax curlews right into his camp.

One of the most interesting proposals which has been placed before the people of Melbourne in the direction of civic improvement, is a scheme which is now under consideration for the formation of a large Cathedral Square, in front of St. Paul's Cathedral. The project has been put forward by the Institute of Architects, and a number of people interested in town planning, as a necessary corollary to the work, which is now in progress, of building three huge spires onto the Cathedral, and which will cost about \$100,000. As the Cathedral stands at the main entrance to the business portion of the city, where the famous four-mile-long boulevard, St. Kilda Road, crosses the River Yarra by Princes Bridge and becomes one of the main shopping streets of the city, it is thought that the opportunity now offers of displaying the stately Cathedral to its best advantage, by the formation

of a large decorative square facing the building. The task, however, is a formidable one, as it involves the removal of a large portion of the Princes Bridge Railway Station, and the roofing in of several acres of the extensive railway yard which lies between the river and Flinders Street, onto which the Cathedral fronts.

The railways commissioners, however, have already decided that it is necessary for them to remove a portion of the station building for street widening purposes, and it was from this decision that the proposal to go a little further and form the suggested square arose. The plan submitted by the Institute of Architects provides for the decking over of the railway yards for a distance of about 230 feet from the present building line, and the re-erection of the railway building beyond the eastern boundary of the square. This, however, will involve the rearrangement of all the railway lines in the yard beneath, but the details of this have not yet been gone into. No estimate of the total cost of the project has yet been prepared, but the scheme is being favorably considered by the City Council, the railways commissioners, and the Town Planning Commission, to see how far it is reasonably practicable. Great interest is being shown by the public in the project, and if it were accomplished, it would add greatly to the attractiveness of the city.

The parking of motorcars in city streets has within the last few years become a serious problem in Melbourne, and efforts have been made by the City Council to overcome the congestion which has resulted in the busy streets by the continuous lines of cars standing at the curb lines. About twelve months ago, the council decided to prohibit absolutely the parking of cars within a prescribed area of the business portion of the city, and to establish parking areas in streets outside that area, for which a charge of one shilling a day was made. It was questioned at the time whether the council had power to take this step, but the by-law stood for a long time, although it was not rigidly enforced, in view of the uncertainty of the position of the council. Several interested organizations challenged the by-law in the Supreme Court, and the decision of the court has been to quash the by-law made by the council on the grounds that the council did not have the power to make such a regulation.

The council, however, is now seeking an amendment of its constitution to give it wider powers to control the parking of vehicles in the streets. Now that the restriction has been removed, parking has been carried out in a haphazard and disorderly manner, with a great addition to the traffic congestion. As there are about 80,000 motorcars registered in the metropolitan area of Melbourne, a great proportion of which come into the city daily, it is felt that there should be some power at the hands of the council to control the way in which they are left in the streets.

In the Atherton Tableland, North Queensland, the greatest variety of timbers in the world are grown. The question of the establishment of an Imperial Forestry Bureau, the relation of labor and industry to forestry, the conservation and development of the forests of the Empire, and the restoration of the soft wood resources, are a few of the matters that have been occupying the attention of the Empire Forestry Conference at Perth.